

U.S. Might Bypass Allies on Weapons Pact, Official Says



Francois Mitterrand Mitterrand: Staying Clear Of Disputes

By Jim Hoagland Washington Post Service PARIS — By developing a French version of the Rose Garden strategy usually associated with White House incumbents, President Francois Mitterrand has rebuilt his once severely damaged political base and moved significantly closer to deciding to run for reelection.

But the withdrawal by Mr. Mitterrand into an Olympian calm inside the Elysee Palace in recent months has also removed one of the most influential European voices on allied nuclear strategy at a time when U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations have reached a critical point.

While steering clear of political controversies abroad and at home and establishing an image of quietly looking over the national interests, the French Socialist leader insists to visitors today that he has not yet made up his mind about seeking a second seven-year mandate in April.

But his comments and confident demeanor in an interview at the Elysee suggest that he is moving steadily in that direction, with the clear intention of running a campaign in which he will de-emphasize ideology and foreign policy in favor of an appeal to national unity.

In contrast to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and to his own French conservative opponents, Mr. Mitterrand does not attach much significance to the debate within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization over a Soviet proposal that would effectively bar

See MITTERRAND, Page 6

By Peter Haass International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — A senior U.S. official at NATO warned Thursday that President Ronald Reagan might approve a proposal to eliminate U.S. and Soviet short-range and medium-range missiles from Europe even if the allies did not endorse the plan.

"You talk to your friends and you take on board their views, but once you've done that, you have to proceed with the process and reach your own decision," said the official. He added that it was possible that the decision "won't be preceded by a consensus" in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The proposed treaty calls for the elimination in Europe of all U.S. and Soviet short-range and medium-range missiles, known as the double-zero option. The Soviet Union would be allowed to retain 100 warheads on its Asian flank, while the United States would have the right to deploy a similar number of warheads on its soil.

Until now, U.S. officials have shied away from saying that a decision on the arms accord, which Mr. Reagan appears to favor, could be made without endorsement of all the allies. Analysts say such a move could bolster charges that the United States disregards the concerns of its NATO partners.

However, the West German government is deeply divided over the arms plan. This hesitation has caused dismay in NATO, and apparently has stretched the patience of Washington.

The comments by the senior U.S. official, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, appear aimed at increasing pressure on Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany to resolve the dispute in his coalition government.

Defense Minister Manfred Womert opposes the removal of all short-range missiles, while Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is in favor of the deal.

Although the U.S. official stressed that Mr. Reagan intended to make a decision "in consultation with the allies," he repeatedly pointed out that the final judgment

See NATO, Page 2



North Korean Leader Begins Official Visit to China A Chinese officer helped President Kim Il Sung of North Korea mount a podium with President Li Xiannian of China, right, for welcoming ceremonies near the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on Thursday.

Fiji Coup Leader to Head Interim Regime

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SUVA, Fiji — Lieutenant Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka will head an interim administration under a compromise worked out by the island nation's traditional chiefs to end a week of political conflict, an army spokesman said Thursday.

Colonel Rabuka led a military coup May 14 against Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra. But this week, the political situation was thrown into confusion after Governor General Sir Penaia Ganilau asserted that Colonel Rabuka had agreed that the governor general should assume executive powers.

The Great Council of Chiefs, a body linking the traditional leaders of ethnic Fijians, met Colonel Rabuka and Sir Penaia on Thursday

before deciding on a compromise, an army spokesman said. The spokesman, Lieutenant Eroni Volavola, said that the compromise would establish Colonel

Analysts see the coup as part of a growing South Pacific challenge to the West. Page 2.

Rabuka as the nation's leader until elections are held in "five and a half to six months." He said the council of chiefs would convene again Friday to announce its decisions.

He said Sir Penaia had agreed to swear in a council of ministers under the colonel, and that the governor general would appoint an advisory council chaired by the colonel to review the constitution.

Colonel Rabuka, 38, espouses a

policy of Fiji for Fijians and has demanded a new constitution guaranteeing that power remains in the hands of Fijians, who are slightly outnumbered by the Indians.

"We have won," Colonel Rabuka told a rapturous crowd of dancing and singing Fijians who had waited until dusk outside the meeting. "But we must not jeopardize the aims of the coup. People must remain calm," he said.

More than 50 people were injured Wednesday when mobs of Fijians attacked a rally in support of Mr. Bavadra's government, which was dominated by ethnic Indians. The capital's Indian suburbs were quiet on Thursday, with virtually all shops shuttered and no Indians on the streets.

Sir Penaia has yet to make a

statement about a compromise, although he has said that he cannot recognize "an unlawful military regime."

But the spokesman said the governor general was "agreeable" to the plan, which would allow him to retain his position. It earlier had been reported that the chiefs were considering dismissing Sir Penaia, who represents Queen Elizabeth II as head of state.

In London on Wednesday, Sir Shridath Ramphal, secretary-general of the Commonwealth, said that if the chiefs declared a republic "with the authority of the governor general and her majesty overthrown, then it would by no means follow that the country would remain a member of the Commonwealth."

See SHIP, Page 6

U.S. Navy Panel Opens Probe; 2d Rocket Defused

BAHRAIN — A U.S. naval board of inquiry assembled Thursday to investigate an Iraqi attack on the frigate Stark just hours after the warhead of an Exocet missile was defused aboard the crippled warship.

U.S. officials said the 360-pound (162-kilogram) warhead, one of two that struck the ship, had been disarmed by a special military bomb disposal unit on the frigate, anchored just off the coast of this island state.

The missiles struck the Stark 30 seconds apart as it patrolled in the Gulf on Sunday night, killing 37 of the crew of more than 200.

A Pentagon official, Rear Admiral Grant A. Sharp, flew in Wednesday night from Washington to head an inquiry that will focus on how the missiles got through the frigate's sophisticated defenses.

Officials said he was gathering with other members of the board of inquiry set up to investigate the attack. They said the board could be in Bahrain up to a month taking evidence.

One of the first witnesses they are likely to question is the Stark's commander, Commander Glenn R. Brindel.

Commander Brindel said at a news conference Wednesday that the crew had just a few seconds warning of the attack and was activating anti-missile defenses when the first projectile struck the 3,585-ton frigate about 85 miles (135 kilometers) northeast of Bahrain.

Saying the attack was accidental, Iraq has apologized to the United States and offered to pay compensation to the families of the dead American sailors. Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq said in a U.S. television interview that the pilot believed he was attacking an Iranian tanker or warship.

The U.S. Embassy and the navy contingent with the Middle East force that patrols the Gulf moved to draw a screen of silence around the aftermath of the attack.

Navy personnel said reporters would not be allowed to interview any of the Stark's survivors and said that no one, including relatives, could be reached without navy approval.

In Washington, the Pentagon acknowledged that Iraqi fighters had twice approached a U.S. destroyer this week in the same area where the Stark was attacked. The planes

See SHIP, Page 6

Escort Policy In Gulf Split U.S. Aides

By Lou Cannon and David Hoffman Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Howard H. Baker Jr., the White House chief of staff, backed by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker Jr. and Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, argued this week that Congress should be informed under the War Powers Resolution that sending Kuwaiti tankers into the Gulf under the U.S. flag increases the risk of hostilities with Iran, administration sources said.

But Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who has opposed invoking the War Powers legislation in earlier cases, said that formally notifying Congress in the present situation was unnecessary, the sources said Wednesday.

President Ronald Reagan has decided not to invoke the War Powers act but is consulting with Congress about the protection of Kuwaiti oil tankers sailing in the Gulf under the U.S. flag, Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said Thursday.

"We're not notifying under the War Powers act," he said, "but we are consulting with Congress in the most thorough possible way." United Press International reported.

The War Powers Resolution, passed by Congress in the last stages of the Vietnam War, requires the president to inform Congress when U.S. forces are deployed into hostile situations or in situations where involvement in hostilities are imminent.

Once the president makes his notification, Congress must agree to any deployment of forces beyond 60 days. A 30-day extension is permitted if the president requests additional time to withdraw the troops.

The disagreement among the cabinet members occurred Monday in a meeting with Mr. Reagan and his National Security Planning Group. A source described the meeting as "tumultuous."

The sources said Mr. Reagan de- See POWERS, Page 6

Private Contributor to Contra Cause Describes Offer to Meet With Reagan

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Wealthy private contributors to the Nicaraguan rebel cause testified at congressional hearings Thursday, with one saying he was promised that President Ronald Reagan would meet with anyone who donated \$300,000.

William O'Boyle, a New York oil and gas executive, told the Senate hearing that he met with a conservative fund-raiser, Carl R. Channell, in Washington in the spring of 1986. He said he also received a White House briefing from Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North about the rebels' problems and the potential threat to the United States from the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

Mr. O'Boyle said he told Mr. Channell after the North briefing that he wanted to help buy weapons for the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

"He said there was a small group of Americans the president relied on to make that kind of contribution," Mr. O'Boyle quoted Mr. Channell as saying.

He also said that Mr. Channell told him that if anyone gave

The contras were praised in public, but U.S. aides took a darker view. Page 3.

\$300,000 or more, "the president would meet with the contributor and thank them."

Mr. O'Boyle sent a \$130,000 check to Mr. Channell's fund-raising organization in March 1986, and initially declined to give more. He later sent another \$30,000. There was no indication he ever met with Mr. Reagan.

Mr. O'Boyle told the joint House-Senate hearings that Colonel North never made a direct sol-

licitation of money for the contras, explaining that he was a U.S. government employee. Colonel North, who was a National Security Council aide at the time, apparently was referring to a congressional ban on direct or indirect U.S. military aid to the rebels.

But Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire and vice chairman of the Senate investigating committee, later noted that Mr. O'Boyle and other contributors described a pattern of Colonel North portraying the contras' difficulties after a request had been made by Mr. Channell.

"I call that the one-two punch," Mr. Rudman said. "It's a fiction for anyone to assume that's not a solicitation."

Joseph Coors, president of the Adolph Coors Brewing Co., told House and Senate investigators that William J. Casey, who was director of central intelligence at the time, informed him in June 1985 that "Ollie North's the guy to see" about making a voluntary contribution to the contra cause.

Mr. Coors said that after meeting Colonel North he wired \$65,000 to a Swiss bank account, whose number Colonel North had provided.

Ellen Garwood, a wealthy Texan, told the joint House-Senate hearing Thursday that she gave nearly \$2 million to the contras after Colonel North told her they "might cease to exist if the weapons are not replenished."

Key Abrams Role Alleged John K. Singlaub, a retired U.S. major general who is a central figure in private efforts to support the Nicaraguan rebels, testified Wednesday that Elliott Abrams, an assistant secretary of state, played a more active role than he has acknowledged in fund-raising efforts for the contras. The Washington Post reported.

General Singlaub, testifying for the first time before the congressional investigators on Wednesday, said that Colonel North was his chief contact during most of the ban on U.S. aid. But by the spring of 1986, General Singlaub said, "the principal contact for activities in Central America, specifically the Nicaraguan democratic resistance was Elliott Abrams."

General Singlaub testified that Mr. Abrams agreed in May 1986 to provide private assurances to two foreign governments — identified by other sources as Taiwan and South Korea — that the administration approved of General Singlaub's efforts to raise funds from both countries for the contras.



Ellen Garwood, a wealthy Texan who contributed nearly \$2 million to the contras, testifying before the congressional investigative committee in Washington on Thursday.

Guatemala's New Criminality Robberies, Murders Rising as Political Violence Ebbs

By Stephen Kinzer New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — In a poor section of Guatemala's capital, Felix Medrano and his wife run a small store where they sell sacks of rice and other grains that relatives send them from the eastern province of Jutiapa. Mr. Medrano says he could expand his business, but prefers instead to do odd jobs in the afternoon and evening to make ends meet.

"I'm afraid of making it look as if I have money," Mr. Medrano explained. "As soon as criminals think there is money somewhere, they come to rob and kill you."

With the transition last year from military to civilian rule in Guatemala, death squads directed by the government have disappeared and political violence has been substantially reduced. But common crime has proved difficult to control, and there are now an average of nearly 200 homicides each month in a country of slightly more than 8 million people, according to official estimates.

Last week was typical. A 40-year-old laborer was shot to death as he walked along a street in central Guatemala City. In another part of the city, an elderly man was killed along with a shoeshine boy, who was hit by a stray bullet.

There was no apparent motive for either assault, but in other cases, murder and robbery go to-

gether. In the provincial capital of Retalhuleu, intruders knocked on Deriberto Enriquez Quiros's door Sunday evening, shot and killed him when he answered, and took his savings of 400 quetzales (about \$160).

Government officials and others say the surge of violence is a result

campaign to build a modern criminal justice apparatus in Guatemala. But in a country where there has been no functioning legal system for decades, his task is all but overwhelming.

Mr. Kodil is seeking a drastic reduction in the number of Guatemalans licensed to carry firearms, and he wants to require all gun owners to provide the police with sample bullets fired from their weapons. The distinctive patterns on each bullet would then be recorded in a computer, and the data could be used for future criminal investigations.

For the first time, the Guatemalan police are being instructed in basic investigative techniques such as the use of fingerprints. Police advisers from Spain, Venezuela and West Germany are training dozens of Guatemalan lawyers and detectives.

The government also is seeking to send a group of police officers to the FBI training center in Quantico, Virginia.

For years, the Guatemalan police included a group of about 150 men whose job was to travel around the country and kill those suspected of criminal activity. In addition, prison authorities regularly reported riots in which prisoners died violently. Diplomats and others say they believe that many of the reported riots never oc-

urred. The nuclear-powered ship intruded into Soviet territorial waters on May 17 and 21 in Avacha Bay in the Soviet Far East, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Yuri Gremetskiy said in Moscow on Thursday.

He said the actions were "premeditated and provocative" violation of Soviet law.

A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy, Javoslav Verner, said that the Arkansas "is sailing in international waters and has been the whole time."

The incident is part of a continuing dispute between the United States and the Soviet Union about what constitutes international waters.

The Soviet Union last year established a "baseline" boundary of 36 nautical miles offshore, Mr. Verner said, and forbade foreign vessels from coming within it.

The Soviet Union summoned U.S. diplomats to the Foreign Ministry, where Mr. Gremetskiy said the alleged violation was "resolutely" protested. "The American side was told that such violations could have very serious consequences," he said.

Soviet Alleges 2 Intrusions By U.S. Ship

By Gary Lee Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Thursday that the U.S. Navy cruiser Arkansas had violated its territorial boundaries. The United States rebuffed the charge, saying the ship was in "international waters."

The nuclear-powered ship intruded into Soviet territorial waters on May 17 and 21 in Avacha Bay in the Soviet Far East, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Yuri Gremetskiy said in Moscow on Thursday.

He said the actions were "premeditated and provocative" violation of Soviet law.

A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy, Javoslav Verner, said that the Arkansas "is sailing in international waters and has been the whole time."

The incident is part of a continuing dispute between the United States and the Soviet Union about what constitutes international waters.

The Soviet Union last year established a "baseline" boundary of 36 nautical miles offshore, Mr. Verner said, and forbade foreign vessels from coming within it.

The Soviet Union summoned U.S. diplomats to the Foreign Ministry, where Mr. Gremetskiy said the alleged violation was "resolutely" protested. "The American side was told that such violations could have very serious consequences," he said.

Despite the Soviet regulation, the United States claims the right to have its vehicles navigate up to three miles (about five kilometers) off the contour of international coastlines, according to international maritime regulations, Mr. Verner said.

"We do this routinely to exercise our right to peaceful passage in international waters," he said.

Kiosk Reagan Upholds Waldheim Ban

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky of Austria told President Ronald Reagan on Thursday that his countrymen were dismayed and upset by the U.S. decision to ban President Kurt Waldheim from visiting because of his war record.

Mr. Vranitzky said he thought that "the friendship and the very good relations between the United States and Austria" would have been sufficient for the U.S. not to decide on a ban. But the chancellor said Mr. Reagan responded that the Justice Department "could not act in any other way" and still follow U.S. law.



Pascal Ondarts of France practicing for rugby's World Cup. It begins Friday. Page 21.

GENERAL NEWS

Gary Hart, who ended his U.S. presidential candidacy this month, is seeking ways back to political life. Page 3.

Down close: UP 9.90 The dollar in New York: DM £ Yen FF L7765 1.68 148.65 5.9425

U.S. Puts Hold on Sale Of F-15s to Saudi Arabia

United Press International
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, acknowledging political opposition connected to the Iran-contra affair and the attack on the U.S. guided-missile frigate Stark in the Gulf, placed a hold Thursday on a proposed sale of F-15 jets to Saudi Arabia.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, announced that informal notification to Congress, which is the first step in a process that gives legislators a chance to veto such sales, would not go forward next week as originally planned.

The announcement came as opposition to the \$500 million sale mounted following the revelation that Saudi pilots refused a U.S. request to intercept the Iraqi jet that attacked the U.S. frigate on Sunday.

Robert C. Byrd, the Senate majority leader, said Thursday that he would vote to block the sale because of the attack and the Saudi inaction. Before hearing details of the Saudi involvement in the attack, Mr. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, had said he "hadn't made a judgment" on the sale.

Mr. Fitzwater maintained that postponement of the notification to Congress "has very little, if anything, to do with the Stark incident." But he acknowledged that "it has a lot to do with political and other factors."

"This is very important to us," Mr. Fitzwater said, "and we want to move this proposal to the Hill at the most propitious time to get its passage."

When asked whether the decision was motivated by concern that the sale could become a target for criticism of the administration's policy in the Gulf, Mr. Fitzwater declined to respond.

"After consultations with Congress, we'll send it up at the appropriate time," the White House spokesman said.

Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, introduced a resolution to block the proposed sale of 12 additional F-15s to Saudi Arabia. The planes would be made available to the Saudis only to replace planes lost in accidents, to keep the Saudi fleet at 60 jets.

Once the administration sends formal notification of the proposed sale to Capitol Hill, Congress would have 30 days to block the deal with majority votes in the House of Representatives and Senate.

Mr. Byrd said the sale "would have a tough ride right now" in the Senate.

Limbs of Earliest Human Unearthed in Tanzania

By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Anthropologists working in East Africa have discovered the first known fossil limb bones of the species long regarded as the earliest true human, Homo habilis, and have begun to find that its body was far more apelike than had been assumed.

The discovery, made last summer in Tanzania's Olduvai Gorge and announced Wednesday, could lead to a new view of the pace and pattern of human evolution.

The bones reveal that even though the species had attained a significant increase in brain size beyond its more apelike ancestors and was the first maker of stone tools, its females stood only three to three and a half feet tall (91 centimeters to 1.07 meters), no larger than its apish ancestors.

Although males are presumed to have been taller, none of their skeletons is known to have been found. More importantly, the new skeleton's arms were long, reaching almost to the knees in ape fashion and were more heavily built, like those of apes.

Scientists say the surprisingly small size and apelike limbs suggest that the evolutionary transition from Homo habilis to Homo erectus, a species whose bodies were of modern size and proportions, may have been dramatically abrupt.

The nearly complete skeleton of a 12-year-old Homo erectus boy, found in 1984, was already 5 feet 6 inches tall, leading anthropologists to believe the youngster would have been a six-footer in adulthood.

The new skeleton's discoverers say the fossils help to identify the period in which

human ancestors, which had long been bipedal but still climbed in trees with some regularity, abandoned the trees completely and made a total commitment to full-time life on the ground.

That period may have been the 200,000-year span between 1.8 million years ago, when the latest apelike Homo habilis lived, and 1.6 million years ago, when the earliest

'What we're probably looking at here is a major transition in human evolution involving behavior and anatomy. Something major and dramatic happened here.'

— **Tim White, anthropology professor**

known Homo erectus lived. In evolutionary terms, the interval is brief and the change in body anatomy that happened then would be considered abrupt.

The skeleton offers the most dramatic evidence yet that human evolution has, at least on occasion, undergone the kind of sudden jump envisioned in the relatively new evolutionary theory of punctuated equilibrium. This theory argues that new species arise not through long periods of gradual change but in sudden bursts of change that punctuate far longer periods of unchanging equilibrium.

"What's so exciting is that we now can make a good case for a major shift in the behavior of early hominids and say just when

it happened," said Donald C. Johanson, director of the private Institute of Human Origins in Berkeley, California. Mr. Johanson made the discovery with Tim White, professor of anthropology at the University of California at Berkeley.

Mr. Johanson and Mr. White led a 10-member team that also included researchers from the National Museums of Tanzania. A Lucy is the nickname of a female of an early form of Australopithecus that Mr. Johanson discovered in Ethiopia, the most complete known skeleton of its species. This prehuman species arose about four million years ago and gave rise to Homo habilis around two million years ago.

The females of Australopithecus were much smaller than the males. Most anthropologists had assumed, however, that Homo habilis had evolved significantly toward the modern human model of a very small difference. More importantly, most had assumed that Homo habilis had a body more like that of modern people than that of its more apelike ancestors.

The limb bones of the new skeleton, however, reveal that its arms were 95 percent as long as its legs, much closer to the ape pattern of 100 percent than to the modern human pattern of 70 percent.

Moreover, the bones are more heavily built, the cross section showing thicker walls and a narrower space than in modern human bones. This indicates the creatures were more heavily muscled in proportion to their size.

"What we're probably looking at here," Mr. White said, "is a major transition in human evolution involving behavior and anatomy. Something major and dramatic happened here."

Previous discoveries of foot and hand bones of Homo habilis have shown that its fingers and toes were somewhat curved; in the ape fashion, while those of modern humans are straight. These are seen as adaptations to climbing in trees. Homo erectus hands and feet fit the modern pattern.

report on the new skeleton is being published in Thursday's issue of Nature.

The skeleton includes an upper jaw, many teeth, fragments of the skull and face, the bones of a relatively complete arm, a partial thighbone and a fragment of shinbone. It is considered to be the skeleton of an adult female because of its small size. Males and females of that time are known to have differed significantly in size, much as in the case with modern apes.

"If this was a male, you'd have to imagine the female being about two feet tall and that doesn't make much sense," Mr. Johanson said. "What we think is that the bodies of these creatures were pretty much like those of Lucy."



PROTEST OF PERES STANCE — Outside his residence in Jerusalem, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres meets rightist Israeli demonstrators protesting his support of an international Middle East peace conference. They wore costumes representing the nations who would take part in an eventual meeting, including Palestinians.

Lebanon Annuls Accord on PLO Presence

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service
BEIRUT — Lebanon's parliament annulled an agreement on Thursday that regulated the presence of armed Palestinians, and withdrew special rights that empowered the government to conclude such accords.

The so-called Cairo agreement, which was signed on Nov. 3, 1969, by Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the Lebanese Army's commander in chief at the time, limited movement by the guerrillas to certain areas and also ensured supply and reinforcement lines through the Arakub region in southeastern Lebanon.

Clashes between Palestinian guerrillas and the Syrian-backed Shiite Amal movement from May 1985 until last April, as well as hostility between Syria and Mr. Arafat, helped set the stage for the end of the accord.

Forty-six deputies who were present Thursday in Lebanon's unicameral legislature unanimously declared the accord null and void. There are 99 members in the legislature.

Hussein al Hussein, a Shiite Moslem and speaker of the house, said after the vote that the Cairo agreement had never been properly carried out in letter or spirit.

The agreement, he said, had "cost Lebanon and is still costing it due to the disproportionate expansion of armed and illegal Palestinian presence on Lebanese soil."

Abdellatif al Zein of Nabatiyeh, a Shiite deputy from southern Lebanon, welcomed the parliamentary vote: "No more Fatahland," he said.

Because of the heavy presence of Palestinian guerrillas, the Arakub region became known as Fatahland in the early 1970s.

At that time, loose interpretation of the accord and growing Palestinian strength coincided with Christian-Moslem friction and helped provoke the Lebanese civil war in 1975. The Christians opposed the Cairo agreement and blamed un-

bridled guerrilla activity in Lebanon for their problems.

Since then, the Shiite Moslem community, the group hardest hit by Israeli military action in southern Lebanon, has turned against the Palestinian resistance movement as well.

The abrogation of the accord came less than one month after the Palestine National Council, which many Palestinians consider their parliament in exile, upheld the agreement in resolutions at a meeting in Algiers last month.

The parliament also formally abrogated the May 17, 1983, peace treaty with Israel. The agreement had been previously proclaimed void by President Amin Gemayel.

but the parliament never voted on it.

Cancellation of the Cairo agreement had been a continual demand of the Christians and became a demand of Moslem leaders after the Israeli invasion of 1982.

The military strength of the PLO was sharply curtailed after the Israeli invasion, with the departure of some 12,000 guerrillas to other Arab capitals.

However, Palestinian guerrillas have returned gradually and in small numbers in the past year. There are an estimated 500,000 Palestinians residing in Lebanon. There is no official breakdown of civilians and fighters, who are said to number several thousand.

ACQUISITION OPPORTUNITY

IMPORTED Tanqueray SPECIAL DRY Distilled English Gin

A RARE FIND; WORTHY OF INVESTMENT; IN DEMAND.

UNIVERSITY DEGREE

BACHELORS • MASTERS • DOCTORATE
 For Work, Academic, Life Experiences.
 Send detailed resume for free evaluation.

PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY
 600 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90049, Dept. 21, U.S.A.

Bonny's New York Bar

Est. 1911
 "The Birth place of the Bloody Mary"
 JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER "SANK ROO DOE NOO"
 THE OLDEST COCKTAIL BAR IN EUROPE TM.
 • 5 Rue Daunou, PARIS
 • Falkentum Str. 9, MUNICH

WORLD BRIEFS

Sri Lanka Troops Fight Rebels, 30 Die

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — More than 30 people have been killed in clashes between Sri Lankan troops and Tamil separatist guerrillas in 24 hours, the government said Thursday amid unconfirmed reports of a major military offensive.

A government statement said 23 rebels, six soldiers and two civilians were killed and several injured. The spokesman, however, denied reports from Tamil political sources that the armed forces had begun an offensive against guerrillas in their northern stronghold in Jaffna.

Diplomatic sources said Wednesday that about 2,000 troops had been massed in the Jaffna peninsula in the past few days for an assault. About 800,000 people, mostly minority Tamils, live in the peninsula. The region has been isolated since fighting erupted Saturday at Elephant Pass, which connects it with the rest of the island.

Police Fire on North Indian Rioters

MEERUT, India (AFP) — Rioting between Hindus and Moslems in this northern Indian town continued for the fourth day Thursday and rioters fired on police for the first time, senior military sources said.

Meerut authorities ordered an indefinite curfew on a wider area after the rioting spread, while army soldiers and paramilitary troops patrolled to try to enforce order. The official toll was 26 dead, but official sources admitted the real figure was far higher.

Meanwhile, the toll in Hindu-Moslem rioting in the western city of Beroach rose to six, the Press Trust of India said. Two persons have also died in clashes in New Delhi, where an indefinite curfew was clamped on Moslem quarters late Tuesday but was relaxed for two hours Thursday.

Effort to Remove Aquino Reported

MANILA (AP) — The armed forces chief, General Fidel V. Ramos, said Thursday that opponents of President Corason C. Aquino were trying to recruit former and current soldiers in another bid to depose her.

General Ramos said that any soldier planning to join such a plot "shall be dealt with administratively or even severely."

General Ramos, who is credited with blocking at least five coup attempts since the Aquino government came to power in February 1986, said the national police force was on high alert in the capital.

The Manila newspaper *Malaya* reported Thursday that a faction in the opposition is trying to obtain the support of about 80 percent of the 250,000-member armed forces for a coup. The newspaper quoted unidentified top government officials as saying intelligence reports disclosed that the opposition has forged an alliance with some soldiers in the plot to form a military junta.



General Fidel V. Ramos

Israel Suspects Palestinians Killed Boy

TEL AVIV (AP) — A boy was found dead in a cave near the Jewish settlement of Alon Moreh, the army command said Thursday. Israel army radio reported it was likely that Palestinian guerrillas killed the 8-year-old, identified as Ronnie Chabar. He had been struck in the head.

A radio report said police had not ruled out other motives for the killing. Alon Moreh is about three miles (five kilometers) from Nabulus, the largest Palestinian town in the West Bank. Israeli troops imposed a two-hour curfew on two nearby Palestinian villages and began an investigation.

Note on Hostages in Lebanon Sent

BEIRUT (AP) — Moslem kidnappers said in a statement released Thursday that an "investigation" of three American hostages and one Indian hostage indicated they were involved in U.S. and Israeli intelligence services.

The statement from the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, which was hand written in Arabic, was delivered to the Beirut newspaper *An-Nahar* along with a picture of Alann Sten, an American hostage who was kidnapped Jan. 24 along with three other professors from the campus of the Beirut University College.

"We are still awaiting the completion of this information," the note stated, "and the necessary measures to take the adequate action, bring the four to reckoning and announce the outcome of the investigation."

For the Record

About 2,000 meat plant, metal and construction workers struck in Yugoslavia on Thursday. Most are seeking salary increases. (AP)

A gunman arrested while attempting to get to Klaus Barbie was charged on Thursday with carrying a weapon illegally. He was placed in the same jail in Lyon where the Nazi war crimes suspect is being held. (Reuters)

The U.S. space shuttle cannot be put back into orbit until June 1988, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said. The delay means only three flights will be attempted next year instead of six. (AP)

France exploded a nuclear device in the South Pacific on Thursday, its second this year, scientists said. The underground explosion on Mururoa Atoll measured about 30 kilotons, the equivalent of 30,000 tons of TNT. There was no confirmation of the test from France. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Flight attendants of AVIACO, the Spanish domestic airline, called off a strike they began Wednesday after reaching a pay agreement early Thursday, a company spokesman said. (Reuters)

A dispute over the serving of tea and coffee will ground half the flights of Air Inter, the French domestic airline, Sunday and Monday, a company spokesman said Thursday. Hostesses and stewards are demanding a set of conditions governing the serving of tea and coffee during flights. (Reuters)

Shell oil workers in Gibraltar ended a two-day-old strike over pay Thursday after talks with management. The strike closed five of the six service stations in the British colony and forced motorists to go across the border for fuel. (Reuters)

DOONESBURY

WHEN DID IT END? I DREAMT ABOUT A MONTH AGO. AN EDITOR HERE?

DO YOU THINK YOUR AFFAIR IN ANY WAY AFFECTED YOUR ABILITY TO DO YOUR JOB AS AN EDITOR HERE?

NO, ANY. YOU'RE SURE?

OF COURSE I'M SURE. TRUST ME, RICK, IT WAS NO BIG DEAL!

THANKS A LOT. HEY, CMON, I CROSS-YOU REFERENCE YOU TWO?

JPV. 10.10.20

In Private, a Dark U.S. View of Contras

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — While U.S. officials were publicly touting the virtues of the Nicaraguan rebel leaders, government officials and other participants in the contra-aid network viewed some of their leaders as wasteful, incompetent and possibly corrupt, according to congressional testimony and documents.

Even as President Ronald Reagan was calling the U.S.-backed rebels "moral equivalents of the founding fathers," Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the dismissed National Security Council staff member, was getting a stream of reports from Robert W. Owen and other aides who had wholly different assessments.

Indeed, government officials said Wednesday that Mr. Owen's letters to Colonel North in 1985 and 1986 provided a much more realistic picture of the contra progress and internal political bickering than the Central Intelligence Agency's reports covering the same period.

Other documents suggest that the administration misled Congress in 1985 and 1986 with assertions that the contra lacked military supplies.

In Mr. Owen's assessment, confirmed by government officials directly involved in the contra-aid program, the contra movement had only one leader: Adolfo Calero, the former Coca-Cola bottler turned revolutionary who appeared on Wednesday before the congressional committees investigating the Iran-contra affair.

Mr. Calero told the committee members that in 1985 he gave Colonel North \$90,000 in blank travel-



Adolfo Calero testifying before the committee.

checks that could be cashed by the bearer. Congressional investigators said they had been unable to determine how Colonel North spent much of that money, and canceled checks show that he may have put some to his own use.

Mr. Owen's memos suggest that the other contra leaders — Alfonso Robelo and Arturo Cruz — were less-than-equal partners added to the contra directorate to please Congress. That structure has since

collapsed and a new contra leadership was announced this month in which Mr. Calero retains a prominent position.

Mr. Owen's long typed memos told Colonel North of charges circulating among the contras and their supporters of being victimized by "sweetheart deals," referring to arms transactions with the retired Air Force major general, Richard V. Secord.

They detail how Mr. Calero re-

buffed efforts by U.S. officials to build the power of Mr. Robelo and Mr. Cruz.

In a March 1986 memo to Colonel North, Mr. Owen called Mr. Calero a "creation" of the U.S. government.

Edgar Chamorro, who was a member of the contra directorate until 1984, said the CIA hand-picked Mr. Calero as a contra leader in 1983. The agency predicted that he would be president of Nicaragua someday.

Some U.S. officials who work with the contra now say they are concerned that if the contra retain power in Nicaragua, their leaders may be ill-suited to run the country.

Mr. Owen's March 1986 memo, whose conclusions were endorsed by government officials, said Mr. Calero surrounded himself with aides who were "fiery and greed- and power-motivated," adding:

"This war has become a business to many of them. There is still a belief the Marines are going to have to invade, so let's get set so we will automatically be the ones put into power."

In the same document, Mr. Owen wrote that Mr. Calero was a "strong man" and that if members of the U.S. government "think they control Calero, they also have another thing coming." He went on:

"The question should be asked, does Calero manipulate the U.S.G.? On several occasions, the answer is yes."

On the contra aid package approved by Congress in 1986, Mr. Owen wrote that without improvements, it "will be like pouring money down a sinkhole."

He warned, "Things will not get better, they will get worse. The heavy hand of the gringo is needed."

After Congress cut off aid in 1984, Colonel North arranged for money to be funneled directly to contra bank accounts from foreign contributors.

Using the code name "Steelhammer," Colonel North wrote to Mr. Calero, code-named "Friend," about a \$20 million contribution from a country that has since been identified as Saudi Arabia.

"Please do not in any way make anyone aware of the deposit," he said. "Too much is becoming known by too many people. We need to make sure that this new financing does not become known. The Congress must believe there continues to be an urgent need for funding."

Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, asked Mr. Calero whether he was helping Colonel North mislead Congress. Mr. Calero said he did not recall receiving the letter from Mr. North.

Mr. Owen wrote in November 1985 of Adolfo Calero's rocky relations with others in the movement, including what appears to be a reference to then-prohibited help from the CIA, referred to as the Agency. "Adolfo is feeling lied to by everyone," wrote Mr. Owen. "He doesn't trust the Agency, the Hondurans, Cruz, Robelo or anyone."

U.S. to Allow Some Use of Experimental Medicines

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has completed work on a new rule to make experimental drugs more quickly available to patients with AIDS and other "immediately life-threatening diseases," according to U.S. officials.

S. Jay Plager, counselor to the U.S. undersecretary of health and human services, said Wednesday that the rule would give "desperately ill patients" the opportunity to decide for themselves "whether they would rather take an experimental drug or die of the disease untreated."

The rule has been under consideration for nearly four years and reflects the administration's commitment to reduce federal regulation of U.S. industry.

Edwin L. Dale Jr., spokesman for the Office of Management and Budget, said the final rule was to be sent Thursday to the Federal Register for immediate publication. The budget office routinely reviews rules before they are issued. Federal officials said the drug rule would take effect with the force of law 30 days after being published.

Under the rule, Mr. Plager said, "there must be some scientific evidence giving a reasonable basis for concluding that the experimental drug may be effective."

The rule applies only to drugs that are under investigation in a controlled clinical trial.

The rule sets forth the standards for use of an experimental drug to treat patients outside clinical trials. They are scientific experiments designed to prove the drug's safety and effectiveness. Under the rule, experimental drugs could be made available to patients only if there was "no comparable or satisfactory alternative therapy" for their ailments, Mr. Plager said.

Qualifying for access to experimental drugs would be patients for whom there is "a reasonable likelihood that death will occur within a matter of months," and those whose premature death is likely without prompt treatment. Officials said the rule would apply to many patients with AIDS, incurable cancers, emphysema, congestive heart failure, bacterial endocarditis, a heart ailment, and certain other conditions.

Don M. Newman, undersecretary of health and human services, said that under the rule, experimental drugs could be made available to thousands of people with acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, who were not now receiving any effective medication for their incurable condition.

The potential beneficiaries, he said, include people who are allergic to the antiviral drug, zidovudine, or AZT, who find its side-effects intolerable, or who do not qualify for the drug under the current criteria.

Pesticides and Higher Risk of Cancer

Report Says Treated Food May Add 20,000 Cases Yearly

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Pesticides contaminating the most common foods may be responsible for as many as 20,000 additional cancer cases a year in the United States, according to projections made in a National Academy of Sciences report.

The report, released Wednesday and based on theoretical "worst case" risks of cancer, indicates that pesticides could cause as many as 20,000 additional cancer cases a year in the United States, but far fewer than cigarette smoking.

Fifteen foods treated with a small number of pesticides pose the greatest risk: tomatoes, beef, potatoes, oranges, lettuce, apples, peaches, pork, wheat, soybeans, beans, carrot, chicken, corn and grapes.

Tomatoes, treated with four of the most dangerous chemicals, account for 15 percent of the dietary cancer risk for pesticide residues under this analysis.

The two-year study, by a special committee of the academy's National Research Council, focused on 28 of the 53 pesticides deemed carcinogenic or potentially carcinogenic by the Environmental Protection Agency.

More than 80 percent of the pesticides analyzed exceeded the agency's threshold of "acceptable" cancer risk for a pollutant. Acceptable was defined as no more than one additional case of cancer for every one million people exposed.

The agency, which is responsible for regulating pesticides, was criticized in the report for lacking "sound scientific or policy reasons" in pursuing tougher pesticide residue standards for processed foods than for raw commodities.

The committee recommended adopting the agency's acceptable-risk standard as a uniform maximum standard.

At a hearing of the Senate Agriculture Committee on Wednesday, the agency's assistant administrator, Jack Moore, said of the study, "One should not be worried about what he purchases at the supermarket. The food supply is wholesome and safe."

The projection of 20,000 additional cases of tumors yearly is based on an assessment of the 28 pesticides and assumes an average consumption for 70 years of foods treated by a maximum amount of chemicals.

The study estimated 5.8 cases of cancer for every 1,000 people

exposed over their lifetimes. Environmentalists, applying that figure to the entire population, estimate 1.45 million cases over 70 years or 20,000 a year.

The lifetime risk of cancer for the general population is 1 in 4, or 250 per 1,000 people. In the worst case of 5.8 additional cancers per 1,000 people, the odds of contracting the disease would rise from 25 percent to 25.05 percent.

According to the study, 80 percent of the cancer risk from pesticides is represented by 10 of the most commonly used chemicals: linuron, zineb, captan, captan, maneb, permethrin, mancozeb, folpet, chlordane, form and chlorothalolil.

All of them exceed by hundreds of times the agency's acceptable risk standard endorsed by the academy committee. Linuron, a herbicide used for corn, soybeans, carrots, wheat and other vegetables, poses a cancer risk 1,500 times higher.

The study could improve the prospects of legislation aimed at greatly revising pesticide laws.

A bill seeking to change pesticide regulations for the first time in 15 years would require pesticide manufacturers to submit full health data within a decade of the bill's passage.

Secord Cooperates With Prosecutor, Hoping to Avert Criminal Charges

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Richard V. Secord, a retired air force major general and a key figure in the Iran-contra affair, is cooperating with the special prosecutor in hopes of averting criminal charges, according to a federal investigator and others with knowledge of the probe.

They said General Secord had not been granted immunity and that he could still face prosecution for his extensive involvement in the private network that sold U.S. weapons to Iran and supplied the contra, the U.S.-backed rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government.

General Secord's lawyer, Thomas C. Green, said the staff of the special prosecutor, Lawrence E. Walsh, had interviewed the general several times. Mr. Green said he believed the interviews began before General Secord testified earlier this month before the two congressional committees investigating the Iran-contra affair.

Federal law-enforcement officials say Mr. Walsh is considering filing criminal charges against General Secord based on a purported conspiracy to violate congressional restrictions on aid to the contra and on foreign arms sales.

By agreeing to be questioned by prosecutors, a federal investigator said, General Secord apparently believes he has nothing to lose. The investigator said the general seems to feel that he can convince prosecutors that he did nothing wrong and should not be indicted.

General Secord has denied any wrongdoing, saying his activities were approved by senior officials of the Reagan administration.

Federal law-enforcement officials are not sure of General Secord's motives. In recent days, Swiss officials reported that General Secord was trying to block the release of Swiss bank records tied to the Iran arms scheme. A Reagan administration official suggested Wednesday that General Secord might try to use the documents as a negotiating tool with Mr. Walsh.

Inquiry on Bush Reported

A magazine has reported that Mr. Walsh's staff is looking into Vice President George Bush's role in aiding the contra. A spokesman for Mr. Bush said on Thursday that a representative of the special prosecutor has told Mr. Bush that he was not the target of a criminal investigation. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The spokesman, Larry Thomas,

responded to questions about a story in the May 25 issue of the National Law Journal. The story said the independent counsel's staff has begun to "focus more directly" on Mr. Bush's "personal involvement" in aid to the rebels and in fundraising for such aid.

Mr. Thomas said, however, that the office of the independent counsel "advised us last week that the vice president is not a target of a criminal investigation."

The White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said that he had discussed the matter with Mr. Bush.

In other developments Thursday:

Mr. Walsh issued a subpoena to David Kimche, the former director of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, according to Asher Naim, information director at the Israeli Embassy in Washington. Mr. Naim said that Mr. Walsh was "going off on his own and violating agreements reached between Israel and the United States" by issuing the subpoena to Mr. Kimche, who was

involved in U.S. arms shipments to Iran.

A federal appeals court in Washington will take up a constitutional challenge to the special prosecutor's authority brought by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, sources said. The motions were filed secretly by Colonel North on May 8 after two hearings before U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson.

The speaker of the House of Representatives, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, said "it is increasingly evident" that the two-year congressional ban on U.S. military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels had been "systematically violated by members of the executive branch of government."

The joint congressional committees investigating the Iran-contra affair will take a break in early June while President Ronald Reagan attends the economic summit conference in Venice. The recess will avoid creating possible embarrassment for Mr. Reagan while he is out of the country from June 3 to 12.

In Palm Springs, Fallen Evangelists Find Isolation

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

PALM SPRINGS, California — The hard hot winds sweep down the eastern slope of the San Jacinto Mountains into a nearly empty town these days. The playful rich have deserted their estates for cooler climates. Hotels are deserted. A lonely guest must run his fans for 10 minutes before the long-idle pumps can pull hot water from some distant receptacle.

Everyone has gone except Jim and Tammy Faye Bakker, the beleaguered evangelists, and even they — or, at least, he — are very hard to find.

On East Vereda Sur, a one-block swath of blacktop in the northern end of the resort, most of the houses are empty.

The swimming pools sit unattended, the desert wind creating small blue waves. Heavy oleander bushes, a favorite screening device for privacy-loving residents, put forth huge white blossoms only weekend visitors might see.

Several rings of the bell at the decorative Spanish arched door wall that guards the outer walkways and gardens of the Bakker

property at No. 688 produce no response.

"They have retreated into a rather insular existence," says John Conte, owner of KMR-TV, the local NBC outlet that still broadcasts the "PTL Club" program the Bakkers hosted until a scandal brought them down.

Mr. Conte and his wife Sirpube became friends with the Bakkers when the television evangelist and his wife bought a vacation home in Palm Springs in 1984 and explored setting up a western center for their PTL ministry, which is based in Fort Mill, South Carolina. PTL stands for Praise the Lord, or People That Love.

The couples saw each other often over the years, but when Tammy Faye's addiction to prescription drugs and revelations of Jim's sexual encounter with a church secretary forced them into exile in March, the Bakkers cut off all contact with the Contes.

A small cadre of Bakker-watchers in Palm Springs, mostly journalists and local gossip, report seeing him only at two brief press conferences and a visit to a hair stylist. He is thought to be frequently out of town, conferring with advisers on his troubles, which now include a potential

federal investigation of alleged financial irregularities at PTL.

Tammy Faye sightings, however, are frequent, and suggest that she has completed her rehabilitation program at the nearby Betty Ford Center for drug dependency and has returned to a favorite pastime, shopping.

Margery Ross Warsaw, an energetic reporter for The Desert Sun, has accumulated a network of friends and sources during 15 years in Palm Springs and has her sensors constantly tuned to Tammy Faye's frequency. "She was at Fashion Plaza Wednesday at 3 o'clock," she says.

Ms. Warsaw's most memorable encounter occurred two weeks ago at a copy store in the shopping center where The Sun has its office.

Tammy Faye, Ms. Warsaw discovered, was ordering 2,000 copies of a handwritten letter to be sent to anyone who had written, or sent money, to comfort them in this crisis. Ms. Warsaw kept a copy of the letter to contributors under a simple "Jim and Tammy" letterhead, which said:

"Dear Friend, "You will never know how much your recent letter meant to us. This has been a time of great sadness and terrible hurt for our family. Your letter was such an encouragement. "At this time we do not know what God has in store for us. Our hearts are still heavy with ministry and we know that in God's perfect timing He will show us what to do. "We appreciate your gift of financial support more than you'll ever know. I'm sure you realize that we cannot give you a tax receipt. "Thank you from the bottom of our hearts for caring about our family. "Please continue to remember us in your prayers. We love you and miss being with you each day via television. "Love, Jim and Tammy" The editor of The Sun, James M. Lyckett, wonders if the Bakkers, like nearly every Palm Springs resident with at least \$1 million, will leave the place for the summer.

"I guess it will depend on if they are in hiding," he says, "and all the other places they have turned out to be places they can't go."



Tammy Faye Bakker

Congress Is Pressed on Radar Planes for Pakistan

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided to try to find a way to supply Pakistan with advanced U.S. radar aircraft to defend itself against attacks originating from Afghanistan, officials said.

"They clearly have a need," an administration official said Wednesday. "We want to be as supportive as we can."

Defense and State Departments officials testified on Capitol Hill on Thursday about Pakistan's need for

the aircraft, which could be used to help thwart air attacks in the border region.

Pakistan's foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, in a brief meeting with President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday, renewed the request for the planes. Later and at much greater length, he outlined his case in a closed session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Yaqub Khan told legislators, "We need the planes badly." Addressing the fears of many that the advanced planes could increase tensions with India, especially if the conflict in Afghanistan ends, he said the planes would continue to be useful to counter what he said was a constant Soviet threat in the region.

The Pakistani argument has been largely accepted by the administration, which is trying to find a way to solve a host of legal and political obstacles to providing the aircraft. A Pakistani military contingent

conferred with a team from the Defense and State Department on Wednesday to review different methods of financing and manning the planes. The Pakistanis prefer Boeing's E-3A, known AWACS for airborne warning and control system, over Grumman's E-2C Hawkeye.

A State Department official said that since the first of the year Pakistan "suffered hundreds of casualties from air raids from across the border on refugee camps and villages."

The official described the situation as a "very difficult air defense problem" because the villages and camps are so close to the border and thus the "incurable" is so brief. The radar planes are capable of continuous monitoring of war-plane activity in the region and would allow the Pakistanis to deploy defenses quickly. Ground-based air defense does not provide a quick enough response, the official said.

But any effort to provide an airborne radar system to Pakistan could prompt a confrontation with Congress, where some members are deeply skeptical about such a program.

One of the obstacles presented by the Pakistanis request is that by law the United States may lease only military equipment that is not "needed for public use" at the time. But advanced radar planes are considered states of the art and a senior Defense Department official has said it would be "virtually impossible" to justify declaring them unnecessary for U.S. security needs.

Kurds Linked to 2 Slayings

ANKARA — Turkish soldiers were searching Thursday for Kurdish guerrillas suspected of killing two residents of a village in eastern Turkey on Wednesday night, the Anatolian News Agency reported.

Best TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!

ALL PERFRUMES • COSMETICS BAGS • SCARVES • TIES FASHION ACCESSORIES

MICHEL SWISS

16, RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS

Phone: (1) 42.61.61.11

HOURS Monday to Saturday 9 a.m. - 6:30 p.m. closed on Sunday

DISTRIBUTOR FOR TURKEY

One of the World's leading office equipment manufacturers is seeking a distributor for its line of office products in Turkey.

Candidates should have the following qualifications:

- 1) An existing complementary business, product line or similar activity including a service force.
- 2) The ability to provide 4,000,000 TL of financing for the business.
- 3) Turkish origin.

Interested parties should:

- 1) Describe their business, qualification and current organization.
- 2) Provide bank references, business registration number and appropriate financial statements indicating the ability to finance the business.
- 3) Provide references as to their current reputation and standing in Turkey.

The information should be sent to:

M. J. STANTON,
24 Crown Street,
145 Grosvenor Road,
London SW1W 8JU.

All information will be held in the strictest of confidence.

Quimper

Faience

Visit our shop
Monday thru Saturday, 11 a.m. - 7 p.m.
84 Rue Saint-Martin, 75004 Paris.
Tel: (1) 42.71.98.03.

The Burberry Look

The Burberry blouson "Perfect at any event"

Burberrys

The complete collection is available from:

PARIS: Burberrys, 8 bd Malesherbes, 8e. Tel: 42.66.13.01.
BRUXELLES: Burberrys, 7 avenue Louise. Tel: 021.538.82.42.
DÜSSELDORF: Burberrys, Königstraße 72. Tel: (0211) 32.09.20.
MÜNCHEN: Burberrys, Perussstrasse 1. Tel: (089) 22.63.64.
DEN HAAG: Burberrys, Hoogstraat 20. Tel: (070) 46.73.58.
ZÜRICH: Burberrys, Bei Loden Frey, Werdmühlstrasse 4. Tel: 221.03.13.
GENÈVE: Burberrys, 8 rue Cécile. Tel: (22) 21.34.25.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Too Many Bad Surprises

The U.S. Navy is to investigate why the USS Stark had not turned on the electronic system that might have allowed it to detect and defend against the missile or missiles that struck the ship Sunday in the Gulf. Thirty-seven men died in this tragic incident, and naturally there is dismay and great curiosity over how this modern, well-armed ship with an experienced skipper and a trained crew did not realize it was under fire until a lookout sighted a missile that was only seconds away.

that navy ships be constantly on guard against the possibility of attack by friendly ships or planes. The highest standards of vigilance and responsibility are necessary anywhere near a combat zone, but a rule of reason must be applied. The sort and number of contingencies that must be anticipated are large but finite. Still, it is hard not to be struck by the repetition of surprise disasters in military operations. From the Iran rescue mission to the Beirut marine barracks, immensely chastening things seem to keep happening. The premise of inquiry in these incidents always is, and always must be, that lessons can be learned that will prevent a repetition. But a measure of humility is in order. Any place where modern weapons are deployed, and the combat environment in general, is a place where uncertainty flourishes and where the potential for sudden devastation cannot be banished. Plans, military or political, that do not build in adequate respect for this chance factor are bound to be flawed.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Destroyers of a People

In December 1948, the United Nations unanimously adopted a convention to prevent and punish genocide, defined as attempting to destroy a national, ethnic, racial or religious group. The fanatic Communists known as the Khmer Rouge seemed to have committed such a crime, killing a million people in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979. So why not invoke the never-invoked convention and ask the World Court to determine the truth about the alleged act of genocide? Why not instead, several hundred Cambodian survivors in exile are appealing for a World Court hearing. This can be requested by all states that are party to the convention. They now include the United States (through unenforced legislation, Congress still has failed to pass needed implementing legislation, 15 months after Senate ratification).

nounced by the Khmer Rouge as "leeches and bloodsuckers" — only a few thousand survive. Notable among many ethnic minorities singled out for eradication were the Cham, a distinctive Islamic river people. Whole villages were massacred or forced to assimilate so that the regime could boast that "Khmerization" was complete. All of this was largely passed over when Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1979, deposed the infamous Pol Pot and installed its own puppet, the Khmer Rouge withdrew into back-country, then became the most powerful partner in a resistance coalition that a UN majority — joined by the United States — regards as the rightful government of Cambodia. The painful result is that Khmer Rouge mass murderers, Pol Pot included, are still said to be in leadership positions, their crimes half-forgotten, even by a Reagan administration that assails the UN for ignoring Communist mass murder in Afghanistan and elsewhere. The United States can help make a reality of the Genocide Convention by asking the World Court to determine whether a Cambodian regime violated this landmark convention, one that Cambodia itself approved in 1950. Doing so would begin to honor the memory of Pol Pot's victims.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banking on Adversity

Any bank that reports a \$2.5 billion loss in a single quarter must be in serious trouble, right? Wrong. Citicorp's dramatic decision to set aside enough cash to cover a fifth of its loans to poor countries simply acknowledges facts that have been known for years. The institution remains a major player in global banking, one that deserves credit for injecting a constructive note of reality to negotiations over Third World debt. Like most big banks, Citicorp lent billions to countries with ailing economies in the 1970s on the assumption that governments would never permit their loans to default. But the assumption was mistaken. Now, unlike most American banks with big loans outstanding to poor countries, Citicorp has joined European and Japanese lenders in concluding that stockholders prefer to know the worst.

more likely that other U.S. banks will follow Citicorp's lead toward honest disclosure of shaky loans. If most take the plunge, the secondary market for their debts will surely boom. Someday soon, private investors and pension funds may be able to add to a present portfolio of Brazilian and Argentine debt to their portfolios of corporate stocks, Treasury securities and mortgage-backed bonds. That would not reduce the dollar cost of defaults. But it would reduce the adverse impact of any such losses on the financial system by spreading the risk to a much larger pool of savers. There is a more important possible effect. The banks' implicit acknowledgment that impoverished nations will never repay their loans in full could open the way to realistic settlements. Private banks cannot be expected to provide the infusion of foreign capital so desperately needed by countries like Mexico and the Philippines. That is a job for multilateral lenders, like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, backed by the credit of the major economic powers. Nevertheless, formal agreements to write off substantial chunks of the loans, or to accept less-than-market interest rates, would at least stanch the flows of capital from poor lands to rich. Citicorp's show of strength in adversity was intended to serve its stockholders. It also serves the public.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Citicorp's Debt Write-Down
In the long term, developing countries are bound to exploit the principle of writing down debts which Citicorp has finally conceded. Citicorp is not as heavily exposed to doubtful Third World debtors as other U.S. banks. It would have been more prudent to involve them in the exercise as well.

gressional investigation into that matter. Altruism, public service and incorruptibility do not appear to have been the foremost criteria for appointment in the Reagan administration. The administration's worst example has been its willingness to evade or ignore laws it does not like. For a president and his administration, higher morality is always telling the truth to Congress and the American people. It is an absolute, unflinching respect for law.

— The St. Petersburg (Florida) Times.

Reagan's 'Moral' Legacy
President Reagan says he wants his legacy to be one of "higher morality." It will take more than wishing to make it so. At least 114 of his senior officials have now been accused of ethical or legal offenses ranging from embezzlement to lying to Congress. No fewer than 56 have resigned or were fired under criticism. His attorney general is undergoing simultaneously his second and third investigations by special prosecutors. One of his former national security advisers has pleaded the Fifth Amendment in the Iran-contra affair. Mr. Reagan himself is a target of the con-

[The Iran-contra affair] is an American story like so many others. We are not taking it seriously. The whole of Europe and the Soviet Union tried to turn its head and ignore it. For God's sake, stop being children and behave like grownups. We do not want to hear any more about this sort of nonsense — that is more or less the approach [I] take. The Americans are trying to get out of it with the least trauma. We see all trying to make it look as if it is not serious.

— From a World Press Review interview with Arrigo Levi, a writer for, and former editor of, La Stampa of Turin.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINCIGUERRA, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, Editor • SAMUEL A. B. KATHERINE KNORR Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 30 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong, Tel. 3-9610616, Telex 61170

Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 10000 Frankfurt/AM, Tel. (069) 236753, Telex 412521

PARIS: U.S. Michael Corcoran, 830 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022, Tel. (212) 732-3800, Telex 427175

S.A. on capital de 1,200,000 F. R.C.S. Number B 732021/26, Commission Paritaire No. 61337

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Cambridge Rd., Singapore 0511, Tel. 472-7168, Telex R256928

Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 30 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong, Tel. 3-9610616, Telex 61170

Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 10000 Frankfurt/AM, Tel. (069) 236753, Telex 412521

PARIS: U.S. Michael Corcoran, 830 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022, Tel. (212) 732-3800, Telex 427175

S.A. on capital de 1,200,000 F. R.C.S. Number B 732021/26, Commission Paritaire No. 61337

© 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

OPINION



An Exercise In Walking Back the Cat

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — When intelligence professionals want to figure out what went wrong, they convene what they call "the murder board." This group of second-guessers re-examines estimates in the light of subsequent events. Its review — which can reveal anything from mistaken motivation to moles — is called "walking back the cat." Let us apply that technique to the operation that brought ruin to the second Reagan term. Perhaps it will cast light on the central question: What caused a president who came to office on a wave of American revulsion at weakness shown to hostage-takers to trade arms for hostages? We have been told it all began in May 1985 with a visit to Israel by Michael Ledeen, a staff consultant to Robert McFarlane at the National Security Council, to discuss intelligence-sharing on Iran; at that meeting, Prime Minister Shimon Peres sought approval for a shipment of arms to Iran. Mr. McFarlane, supposedly for purely strategic motives, then "tasked" the CIA to develop the plan that became the basis for the "opening to Iran."

I don't buy that. My theory is that a human element — involving a more powerful player, was behind the affair. On March 16, 1984, the CIA station chief in Beirut, William Buckley, was kidnapped by Iranian terrorists. We know that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North of the NSC promptly went to the Texas millionaire H. Ross Perot to provide \$2 million in ransom. At the same time, Colonel North reportedly prepared a National Security Decision Directive, signed by President Reagan in early April, setting up a commando rescue mission headed by Richard Secord. (Mr. Reagan has forgotten the first plan and remembers the second.)

We have never stopped to ask: Why Colonel North? He had no official connection to the captured CIA man. It is far more likely that in both the private ransom effort and the proposed official rescue mission, Colonel North was acting at the behest of his mentor, William Casey, the director of central intelligence. Mr. Casey was by this time using Colonel North as an operational man at the NSC. The ransom offer was rejected and the rescue mission deemed impossible. In the year that followed, Mr. Casey received reports of the torture of his agent, which led to the likelihood of the compromise of many other agents in the Middle East and in Iran. We do not know of other efforts made by the director to get his Beirut station chief out of the torturers' hands, but that such efforts took place can be assumed.

I assume this because Bill Casey was that sort of spymaster. During World War II, he sent his OSS agents behind Nazi lines and suffered personally when they were caught. He once told me of a woman agent captured by the Gestapo; her torturers sent back pictures to American intelligence, which caused the young Casey great anguish. Her death under torture was an episode that he never forgot or forgave. By April 1985, Mr. Buckley was near death, and the diplomatic activity was undertaken by the NSC. On Sept. 11, the Iranians, through the Israelis, asked Mr. McFarlane to name one hostage for release. It should not be surprising that the name chosen was Mr. Buckley. But on June 3, according to a fellow hostage, Mr. Buckley had died; we did not learn of this until mid-October when Islamic Jihad released a photograph of the shrouded corpse.

By then, Mr. Casey was deeply into his Iran opening, which he ran through the NSC in conjunction with his contra support. Grand strategy grew from the sure-Buckley seed. Only Bill Casey could have enlisted George Bush and Don Regan and persuaded the president over the combined opposition of George Shultz and Caspar Weinberger. In walking back the cat to seek the genesis, do we exaggerate the human element? Consider the outburst toward the end of Mr. McFarlane's testimony last week, when he was pressed on why the Congress had not been notified of Iran's dealings. "That conflicted man, after days of tightly containing his emotions, cracked and cried on that very point: 'Terrorists know that whenever they commit terrorism against Israel, something, somehow, somewhere is going to happen. ... You can be goddamn sure if any Israeli is caught, he's going to have his government going after the people who did it.' That confirms my suspicion that Mr. Casey's passion to free his station chief started the Reagan administration down the road of appeasement.

The New York Times.

Afghanistan's Former King Can Lead the Way to Peace

By Selig S. Harrison

WASHINGTON — U.S. spokesmen have set two conditions for accepting the projected United Nations agreement on a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan: a short withdrawal timetable and approval of the UN agreement by the U.S.-backed resistance alliance based in Pakistan. The Reagan administration is justified in seeking a disengagement period shorter than the 18 months offered by Moscow. Under the UN scenario, aid to the resistance would have to be cut off at the same time that the withdrawal began. But giving veto power to the shaky seven-party alliance could make it impossible for the United States to accept the UN settlement even if a compromise were reached on the timetable.

state for political affairs, said recently that the United States would not accept a government "built around and led by the Communist Party." He called on the Soviet Union to let the exile groups decide "who should lead an interim government and how best it can be created." Seven years of bitter conflict have made a compromise on this issue difficult but far from impossible. Clearly, the leadership of a workable coalition cannot rest with the Afghan Communists, most of whom are hated for their collaboration with the

mandan. The interim regime would convene a traditional Afghan tribal assembly and eventually hold elections. Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, indicated this week that the former monarch would be an acceptable "partner" in a coalition. But it is not clear whether Moscow can get the Afghan Communists to accept the role of junior partner. Zahir Shah and moderate tribal leaders are prepared to negotiate with the Afghan Communist Party to find out whether a compromise is possible. The fundamentalist exiles bitterly oppose such a dialogue. Thus, if America wants to promote a settlement, it should encourage a dialogue with Kabul, abandoning its futile effort to hold together the irreconcilably opposed alliance partners.

The superpowers should entrust the task of reshaping the Kabul regime to the only Afghan with sufficient popular support.

Soviets. But it is equally unrealistic for Washington to cling to the exile groups, which have been increasingly discredited by factionalism as well as by growing charges of black-marketing in weapons, heroin smuggling and other forms of corruption. Moscow and Washington should downgrade the role of their clients, entrusting the task of reshaping the Kabul regime to the former king, Mohammed Zahir Shah, the only Afghan figure who can command the necessary popular support, especially among the powerful Pashtun tribes. Still vigorous at 72, Zahir Shah, now living near Rome, practiced a Soviet-oriented brand of non-alignment during his 40-year rule and is more acceptable to the Soviets than are hard-line fundamentalist leaders. While supporting the resistance, he has stymied efforts to create a government-in-exile, arguing that the door should be kept open for a compromise regime in Kabul. He is known to favor a transitional government that would have Communist participation but would be dominated by non-Communists, including tribally based exile leaders and resistance com-

mandan. The interim regime would convene a traditional Afghan tribal assembly and eventually hold elections. Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, indicated this week that the former monarch would be an acceptable "partner" in a coalition. But it is not clear whether Moscow can get the Afghan Communists to accept the role of junior partner. Zahir Shah and moderate tribal leaders are prepared to negotiate with the Afghan Communist Party to find out whether a compromise is possible. The fundamentalist exiles bitterly oppose such a dialogue. Thus, if America wants to promote a settlement, it should encourage a dialogue with Kabul, abandoning its futile effort to hold together the irreconcilably opposed alliance partners. For Moscow and Washington alike, a political compromise in Kabul would entail grave uncertainties and risks. But these risks could be minimized if the superpowers faced an issue not covered in the United Nations agreement: the future of foreign military bases in Afghanistan. Administration officials fear that Communist control in Kabul could enable the Soviets to maintain and expand their Afghan military bases. Similarly, Moscow is concerned that a fundamentalist regime might grant military facilities to Washington. The Soviet Union has repeatedly said it does not want Afghan bases. Why not see Moscow? If a verifiable understanding could be reached barring Soviet and U.S. bases and intelligence facilities in Afghanistan, the coloration of the regime in Kabul would become a matter of less importance. Another key to a compromise would be the withdrawal of most of the Soviet forces in the early stages of the disengagement process. Such a formula, already broached by Moscow, would make it easier for Washington to accept a long timetable. Skeptics fear the Afghan Communists might end up dominating a coalition. But if Soviet forces leave, nationalism would gradually overcome or dilute Afghan communism: the longer they stay, the greater the likelihood of full-scale Soviet domination.

The writer, senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has written five books on U.S. relations with Asia. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Don't Show the Flag if You Haven't Studied the Map

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The usual American substitute for foreign policy is to state some good intention or worthy goal, such as peace in the Gulf, and accompany it with an irrelevant and unspecified show of force. In the case of the Gulf, naval units were sent to dangerous waters in evidence of national concern and to support American shipping. Showing the flag was meant to reassure Kuwait and the other Gulf states friendly to the West and frightened of Iran. The expectation was that no one would dare shoot at the American flag. This was an incorrect assumption. Thirty-seven seamen are dead as a result. The same day the USS Stark was attacked, a tanker flying the Soviet flag was holed by mines. The Kremlin also had assumed that superpower flags confer immunity. It had anticipated what the United States also planned to do to protect Kuwait shipping, which is to lend its flag. That no longer seems like a useful idea.

U.S. interest in the Gulf actually began in fear of the Soviet Union. When Soviet forces invaded Afghanistan in 1979, people in the Carter administration looked at a map and observed that Afghanistan lay in the general direction of the Gulf, where there is a great deal of oil. They concluded that America should prepare to fight to defend the Gulf. A rapid action force was created in Florida, since no one in the Gulf was prepared to grant the United States the use of bases. Naval strength in the region was increased. The island of Diego Garcia, far to the south in the Indian Ocean, had been leased from Britain in 1967 and now was developed as a naval and air base. A century ago, Lord Salisbury, the British foreign secretary, responding to alarming forecasts of a Russian invasion of India by way of Afghanistan, said that "a great deal of misapprehension arises from the popular use of maps on a small scale." This was the case in Washington in the late 1970s. Between the Soviet Union and the Gulf are Afghanistan and Iran; a large map of them will

show mountain ranges, few roads and much hostile terrain. Overland from the Soviet Union to the Gulf is the hard way to go. In 1981, concern for the Gulf mounted in the new U.S. administration, because Iraq invaded Iran. The war still goes on, beyond the real influence of outside powers, except to the extent that they control the resources and technology of war. The outcome could be affected by increased sales of arms to one side, or by withholding arms and resources from both. (The Iranians might still keep at it with bayonets, hammers and their fingernails.) An outside power might intervene directly to tip the balance and bring the war to an end — but this is certainly not something the U.S. government or the American people are prepared to do. Some Western powers have concluded that they want Iran defeated and "moderate" Iraq to win; thus France arms Iraq, Israel has supported Iran, in the interest of prolonging

We Must Not Be a Part of Such Terror

By George Wald

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — In contrast to Americans' fascination with how profits from the Iran arms scandal were spent, little concern has been voiced on how the arms are being used within Iran. In prisons, on streets and along borders, the Revolutionary Guards of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini reign through terror. Nowhere else in the world do human rights violations occur in such a systematic and institutionalized manner. Thousands of Iranians have been executed for their beliefs. Thousands of others are imprisoned in deplorable conditions on a variety of charges that amount to one unforgeable sin: dissent. Distributing an anti-government leaflet may be listed in the books as "raging war against God" or "corrupting the earth." Charges for which judges have delivered verdicts of "eternal death."

Torture, inconceivably crowded cells, and sexual and physical abuse are dominant in the political prisons. Inmates are denied access to their families and lawyers, and knowledge of the charges against them. Some are kept in prison after their sentences expire. Others have been summarily executed rather than released. Yet the worst of the horrors is the slaughter of the Iran-Iraq war. The Iranian government's stubborn insistence on continuing this conflict — the most destructive since World War II — has devastated vast areas, left millions homeless and sent hundreds of thousands, many of them teenagers or younger, to their deaths. President Ali Khomeini of Iran has denied that his government "will back down and stop mobilizing children." He brazenly insists that "the youngsters cry and beg to be sent to the front lines." Boys and men are rounded up at movie houses, athletic events and on public transportation and shipped off to fight. Draft evaders, reportedly numbering in the hundreds of thousands, are hunted down by mobile patrol units. Anti-war protests regularly erupt in spite of violent reprisals. Indifference to high casualty figures and public and international calls for an end to the bloodshed, the mullahs have issued new demands for troops. This internal genocide presents a moral and practical challenge, particu-

larly to those nations that purport to champion human rights. We cannot remain silent in the face of the atrocities in Iranian prisons. Nor can we stand by as the Iranian government continues to promote turmoil and terrorism in the Middle East. Did the United States learn nothing from the ill-fated wedding with the Shah of Iran? Clearly, the very magnitude of the Iranian repression reflects the intensity of discontent. When the pot inevitably boils over, will America be caught unprepared again? In supplying arms to Ayatollah Khomeini's men to secure the release of American hostages, the Reagan administration has overlooked the fact that the entire nation of Iran also has been taken hostage. If Americans are not to participate in this terror, they must break the silence condemning us to complicity. The international community, with the U.S. administration at the forefront, must convince the Tehran government that an end to the bloodshed along the borders and the butchery in the jails is of utmost concern to it. The first step is an Iran policy that neither cooperates in nor condones the war and repression. Only when America has distanced itself from Ayatollah Khomeini and his men can it realistically respond to the aspirations of the people of that nation. The writer is professor emeritus of biology at Harvard University and a 1967 Nobel laureate in physiology/medicine. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Italians Expelled
CONSTANTINOPLE — Consternation reigns among the Italians here at the decision of the Turkish Government to expel them. The Government gives as the reason for its action the illegality of the Italians taking the Turkish civil officials prisoner in Rhodes. Some idea of the consequences of the expulsion of the Italians may be gained from the fact that no fewer than 100 of the clerks in the Ottoman Bank here are Italians. It is estimated that 20,000 Italians will come under the expulsion decree. PARIS — A telegram has been received at the Messageries Maritimes in Marseilles stating that four of the company's steamers have been requisitioned by the Turkish Government before passing through the Dardanelles, in order to transport the Italians expelled from Constantinople.

1937: A Plan for Spain
LONDON — The British government has taken the first definite step to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Spain by proposing an armistice during which the foreign volunteers fighting on both sides might be withdrawn. The proposal was made to the principal powers represented in the form of a request for a joint appeal to Valencia and Burgos to suspend hostilities. The French and Belgian governments have already signified their acceptance, and Russia is believed willing to comply. The British proposal is now before the Italian and German governments, and when their replies are received it may be possible to approach the Valencia government and General Francisco Franco with a view to the conclusion of the armistice.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

OPINION

Time to Forget 'Fairness' And Let Airwaves Be Free

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — A long time ago, some government officials and congressmen had an inspiration. Their goal was to make sure that a burgeoning way of carrying news to the American people, called radio, did not get away from government control, as had that older way, called newspapers.

They hit upon a form of regulation that would ensure control. Their inspiration was to call this technique the Fairness Doctrine. Who can argue with fairness? That inspiration has been used for 60 years to sanctify government interven-

tion rather than encourages debate. The less controversy, particularly local controversy, the fewer troublesome demands from congressmen and regulators.

The FCC also says that the scarcity argument is now invalid. There are about 10,000 radio stations and 1,800 television stations, not counting cable. And 74 percent of households with cable can get more than 10 signals. Compare that with newspapers: 1,650 dailies, most of them in towns with only one paper.

Late last month the Senate passed a bill writing the Fairness Doctrine, which could be called the Press Regulation Doctrine, into law because of the FCC's own distaste for it. The House will vote soon.

Some liberals drop their enthusiasm for the First Amendment when it comes to radio and TV, apparently because they believe that regulations help more voices get on the air. That could be said about the print media too, but nobody is making that argument, yet.

Both Democratic and Republican administrations have used the doctrine for political purposes. And that shows why the doctrine directly affects every American with a television set or a radio.

The Reagan administration used "fairness" to intimidate stations that broadcast statements against a nuclear test ban treaty. It flooded them with demands for equal air time.

The Johnson administration monitored stations and tried to get them to drop anti-administration programs. And Nixon aides plotted to use "fairness" to prove broadcaster bias and make the "enemies" tremble for their licenses.

The Reagan administration is against the bill. So the Friends of the First Amendment, just created, are holding a flower for President Ronald Reagan if the House of Representatives passes the Senate's bill and he vetoes it.

In any case, the doctrine will probably go again before the Supreme Court, which ruled in favor of it in 1969. Then, the court was impressed by the scarcity argument, which has since been demolished by the FCC. This time, the case involves a fairness challenge by a peace group in Syracuse, New York, to a local TV station.

Meanwhile, colleagues in Radio and TV Land, there is something you could do to help fight the Regulation Doctrine. Don't rush to Washington the next time a congressional committee beckons you for questioning.

The heads of the news departments of the three major TV networks submitted recently to unconstitutional questioning about news gathering. They did not like it but did not want to appear "arrogant."

Courage. Remember, television friends: "Arrogance" in defense of constitutional rights can be duty. "Fairness" in destruction of constitutional rights can be arrogance.

The New York Times

ON MY MIND

tion in an area where the First Amendment clearly indicates that government has no business at all: the press.

The most pervasive method of spreading news — radio and television broadcasting — so far has been excluded from the First Amendment's protection against government interference. The issue is now before the Congress.

The theory has been that the "scarcity" of broadcast airwaves demands licensing and that licensing permits regulation. For years, broadcasters went along without worrying excessively about First Amendment matters — but no longer.

The government has declined to see that TV and radio are press within the meaning of the First Amendment. It is like the farmer who saw a grackle for the first time, shook his head and said, "There ain't no such animal."

The Fairness Doctrine says that broadcasters must cover matters of public importance and that the coverage must fairly reflect different viewpoints.

The doctrine has been used to intimidate a broadcasting industry terrified of challenges to its licenses. The very agency that is supposed to enforce it, the Federal Communications Commission, believes that it is unconstitutional.

The FCC has said that it often in-

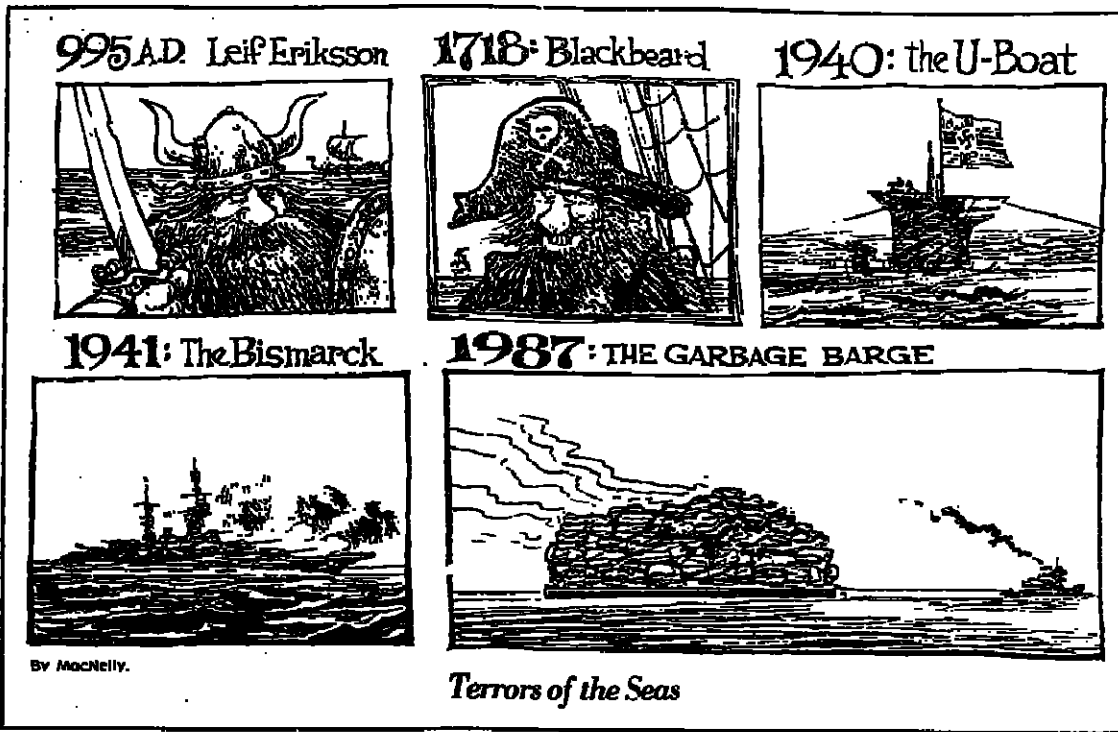
Forming a Picture

I wasn't until I was a high school sophomore in 1955 that I lived in an area where the television signals were strong enough to form a decent picture. Until then Life magazine and the Sunday edition of the Minneapolis Tribune had been my windows on the world.

Now there is a television set in almost every U.S. household. It is the common link for citizens of this global village: affected as they are by political division in Washington, economic decisions in Tokyo, military decisions in Moscow.

How they adapt to these developments depends very much on what they know of them. For the foreseeable future, their quickest access is network news.

— Tom Brokaw, the NBC news anchor, writing in The Washington Post



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Waldheim, American Justice, Power and the Nazi Past

In response to the report "U.S. Bars Visa for Waldheim" (April 28):

From Stalin, who eliminated millions of kulaks during the collectivization of the countryside, to Yuri Andropov, who once headed the KGB, the United States has never had any qualms about entering into negotiations and agreements with ruthless Soviet rulers.

Obviously, for the Americans, might makes it all right. Perhaps Kurt Waldheim's biggest "crime" is that he is not the leader of a great power.

EGILS ZILE, Singapore.

The world seems to have forgotten that Hitler was an Austrian and that he was imbued with anti-Semitism during his stay in Vienna. It is well documented that Hitler was received in Austria in 1938 with an enthusiasm that he had not encountered elsewhere, and that the Austrians embraced National Socialism with great fervor, thus breeding many of the strongest Nazi fanatics.

The election as president of Austria of a man accused of involvement in the persecution of Jews should have opened the eyes of the world.

MARTIN KLINGENBERG, Munich.

Decisions like this ultimately breed anti-American sentiment, which certainly is in no one's interest.

KLAUS-JURGEN GOLDMANN, Ennepetal, West Germany.

Where is the justice and balance if known criminals from East-bloc countries, Latin America, Asia and Africa are welcomed to U.S. shores? The alle-

gations against Mr. Waldheim have never been proved, a fact which was never acknowledged by the hunter of Nazi war criminals, Simon Wiesenthal.

DORLIS LYNNE FROEHLICH, Casablanca, Morocco.

Mr. Waldheim was a junior officer, not a policy maker, and no different from the junior American and British officers who, after the war, loaded Cossacks and Ukrainians into cattle trucks in occupied areas and sent them to death in the Soviet Union.

H. KING HEDINGER, Antalya, Turkey.

As an American, I am shocked by the decision of the U.S. Justice Department to place Mr. Waldheim on the so-called immigration "watch list," without making public clear evidence justifying this unprecedented affront to the head of state of a friendly country.

One can only conclude that no such evidence exists to rebut the prima facie case in this matter: namely that a young lieutenant in the German Army could not have played a meaningful role in the alleged persecutions. It appears that the Reagan administration has bowed to the pressure of a powerful domestic lobby.

HAROLD H. TITTMANN, Brussels.

So Mr. Waldheim has decided to take legal action against the United States in response to the ban. He will come to the courtroom accompanied by an army of lawyers, powerful political supporters and a state-funded commission of historians. If only every leftist student on the U.S. "watch list" had such a grandstand to cheer him. The U.S. right has long used immigration rules to keep its opponents out of the United States. It is about time they took some of their own medicine.

ANTHONY SKRIPKIN, Vienna.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Garbage Imperialists Need A Taste of Their Own Trash

By David Morris

WASHINGTON — The garbage wars have begun. The odyssey of the wandering garbage barge from Islip, New York, is but the latest in a series of skirmishes that threaten the very political fabric of America.

We live in an era of garbage imperialism. Washington tries to barge its sludge to Haiti. (Haiti declines to be dumped on, even by the capital of the free world.) San Francisco tries to toss its trash on a

county over the mountains. (The county refuses.) Philadelphia dumps its incinerator ash in Ohio, but local opposition forces it to stop. This summer Philadelphia expects to send ash to Panama.

The waste disposal game looks more and more like a deadly version of musical chairs. Essex County, New Jersey, wants to send 4,000 drums of radium-contaminated soil to Nevada. Governor Richard Bryan angrily declared that his state is "not going to be a nuclear dumping ground for the country."

Meanwhile, a federal judge in Boston holds that city liable for polluting Boston Harbor with 70 tons of sludge a day. The Massachusetts Water Resource Authority applies for a permit to dispose of its highly toxic sludge off the coast of New Jersey. Representative James Florio of New Jersey ironically echoes Mr. Bryan, arguing that his state's dumping should not become "the dumping ground for every state in the region."

American highways are becoming clogged with vehicles carrying increasingly deadly wastes. The Congressional Office of Technology Assessment estimates that more than 1.5 billion tons of hazardous wastes are moved each year, more than half by truck. Last fall, rail cars began hauling the melted core of the Three Mile Island reactor across nine states. Forty shipments will move 9 tons during the next 20 months from Pennsylvania to Idaho. "We're concerned for people living along the route," said Eric Epstein, of TMI Alert, a Pennsylvania watchdog group, "but it's a relief. We were afraid of becoming the graveyard for the radioactive waste."

Communities that seek legal relief from garbage imperialism meet with little success. A federal judge denied Governor Bryan's request for an injunction in the Nevada dumping case. In 1982 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that New Jersey had no right to stop Pennsylvania from dumping their garbage in the Garden State. When New York City banned trucks from carrying radioactive waste through its congested streets, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned the ordinance. The right of localities to protect their citizens, the court found, is outweighed by the right of "commerce" to move freely across state boundaries.

Garbage wars stem from a refusal to take responsibility for our own wastes. They will end when we force ourselves to take that responsibility. Laws should be enacted to require that all wastes be disposed of within 10 miles (16 kilometers) of their generation.

This would significantly improve decision making by imposing the costs as well as the benefits of commerce on the same community. Those who reap the rewards would accept the risks. You want nuclear power? Fine. You handle the radioactive wastes. You want to burn your garbage? Fine. You handle the hazardous ash residue. You want to be the site of industrial facilities? Fine. You clean up the heavy metals.

Communities and businesses would be forced to seek lasting solutions. Instead of expending resources in a search for safe ways to move wastes far away, we would look first for ways to reduce wastes and recycle those we must produce.

The amount of garbage that must be buried could be reduced by up to 80 percent. Changes in manufacturing methods could reduce by up to 99 percent the amount of toxic wastes industry generates. European engineering schools already teach low-waste design approaches. Innovative sewage treatment systems that remove heavy metals are commercially available.

But innovative solutions will never be implemented if we can pursue the easier path: shipping our problems to someone else's backyard. Regrettably, politicians do not seem to be learning the right lesson. For them the proper course is to find a willing receptacle.

Oceanic experts foresee that in the short term a primary use of the oceans will be for waste disposal. Seventy percent of the globe is water. More important, fish do not vote.

The writer is a founder of the Institute for Local Self Reliance, a Washington-based think tank specializing in municipal issues. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Let's Lower the Pile

WHAT can we do to stop the malodorous day that the waste system grinds to a halt, buying us under our mountains of beer bottles, leaky garbage bags, old newspapers and yesterday's pizza? A pretty poor option is to let cities keep scavenging for landfills. Few towns are putting out the welcome mat for new garbage dumps; the NIMBY (Not In My Back Yard) syndrome prevails.

One of the best ideas is to enact laws to ban containers that are not biodegradable and cannot be recycled. We did, after all, have a high standard of living before styrofoamed Big Macs and squeezable plastic ketchup bottles.

— Neal Peirce, The Washington Post

Save up to 50% or more off your newsstand price when you subscribe for 12 months to the International Herald Tribune

Country/Currency	12 months (+2 months FREE)	6 months (+1 month FREE)	3 months (+2 weeks FREE)	You save per copy** per year	
Austria A.Sch.	4,800	2,600	1,450	A.Sch. 8.81	A.Sch. 3,207
Belgium B.Fr.	11,000	6,000	3,300	B.Fr. 19.78	B.Fr. 7,200
Denmark D.Kr.	2,500	1,400	770	D.Kr. 3.13	D.Kr. 1,139
Finland F.M.	1,730	950	520	F.M. 3.25	F.M. 1,183
France F.F.	1,500	820	450	F.F. 2.88	F.F. 1,048
Germany* D.M.	580	320	175	D.M. 1.11	D.M. 404
Gr. Britain £	130	72	40	£ 0.19	£ 69
Greece Dr.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Dr. 49.56	Dr. 18,040
Ireland £.Ir.	150	82	45	£Ir. 0.29	£Ir. 106
Italy Lire	380,000	210,000	115,000	Lire 756	Lire 275,200
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	6,300	3,400	L.Fr. 18.41	L.Fr. 6,700
Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1.21	Fl. 440
Norway* N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3.05	N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64.56	Esc. 23,500
Spain* Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55.33	Ptas. 20,140
Sweden* S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3.05	S.Kr. 1,110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	280	154	S.Fr. 1.10	S.Fr. 400
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East \$	430	230	125	Varies by country	
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia \$	580	320	175	Varies by country	

* In these countries, hand delivery is available in major cities on publication date. For details and rates, please check here and fill in your address below. ** Based on a one-year subscription. Offer valid through December 31, 1987 for new subscribers only.

A once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for international marketers.

The International Herald Tribune's Centennial color magazine, *Our Century/Our World*: 160 pages telling the story of the last hundred years with verve and impact — and from the unique vantage point of the IHT. This lively, thoughtful elegant look at our times will be read and reread, passed along and saved as something special.

If your company markets a product or service with international appeal, this is a truly unique advertising opportunity.

Publication date: September. Closing date: June 15.
For complete advertising information, write, call, telex or fax:
Rolf Kranepuhl, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Telephone: (33-1) 46 37 93 00.
Telex: 613595. Fax: (33-1) 46 37 93 70,
or your nearest IHT office.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune CENTENNIAL MAGAZINE

OUR CENTURY/OUR WORLD

With articles by:

Edward Behr; Mary Blume; Paul Bocuse and Patricia Wells; Art Buchwald; Hebe Dorsey; Clay Felker; Jim Hoagland; Peter Jankowitsch; Paul Johnson; Ward Just; Michael Ledeen; Flora Lewis; Souren Melikian; David Ogilvy; P.J. O'Rourke; Richard Reeves; Anthony Sampson; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.; Adam Smith; Gloria Steinem.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: (1)46 37 93 61. Tlx: 612832.

Please enter my subscription for:

12 months (+2 months free) 6 months (+1 month free) 3 months (+2 weeks free)

My check is enclosed. Please charge my credit card account:

Access Card American Express Diners Club Euro-Card MasterCard Visa

Card account number _____
Card expiry date _____ Signature _____

Name _____
Address _____
City/Country _____
Tel/Telex _____

22-5-87



South Africa Rightists Demand Creation of 'White Fatherland'

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's Conservative Party, which has taken over the official opposition in Parliament, on Wednesday demanded the creation of a "white fatherland" in a partition of the country.

Introducing a motion of no-confidence in the government of President Pieter W. Botha, a tradition at the opening of a new Parliament, Andries Treurnicht, the Conservative leader, called for a *volksstaat*, or segregated state that would "reject the idea of a nonracial society for the whole of South Africa."

"The Afrikaner people and the broader white community refuse to be treated as a minority in our own fatherland," Mr. Treurnicht said. "We are a separate community that is entitled to full political self-determination."

His speech was widely viewed as establishing the ideological demarcation lines between the Conservatives and the governing National Party in the current session of the tricameral Parliament.

Mr. Treurnicht said the government's plans for power sharing with the nonwhites, who form a large majority of the population, and the changes in the apartheid system would be a "relinquishing of power — the loss of exclusive political power — and the loss of our own state and country."

The reform plans, Mr. Treurnicht said, would lead to the nation's 23 million blacks achieving power at the cost of self-determination for the five million whites who now govern South Africa.

A more detailed outline of the Conservative Party's blueprint for the future of South Africa was pre-

ented earlier Wednesday by Connie Mulder, the National Party's former information minister.

Mr. Mulder was forced to resign in 1978 following a scandal in which millions of dollars of government funds were allegedly put into illegal public relations activities in South Africa and abroad.

Mr. Mulder, who was elected as a Conservative in the May 6 election for the white-only House of Assembly, said that if his party came to power in the 1989 elections, it would partition South Africa into 13 small states, with the largest reserved for the white majority and the remainder for the 10 predominant black tribes, the Indians and people of mixed race.

The dominant white state, to be known as the Southland Republic, would include the Transvaal and Orange Free State provinces, both of which have abundant mineral resources, parts of the Cape and Natal provinces and, possibly, the disputed territory of South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

Mr. Mulder said that only whites would have voting rights in the Southland Republic, although black migrant workers would be employed in the gold and coal mines without the right to collective bargaining.

Mixed marriages would not be allowed, Mr. Mulder said, but an economic relationship would be established with surrounding black states on the same basis as in the European Community.

In response to questions, Mr. Mulder said that blacks could apply for citizenship in the white republic, but he added, "It would not be granted. We will protect ourselves and our rights. Southland

would be a white republic, and political rights will be in the hands of whites only."

Mr. Mulder, whose party won 22 seats in the May 6 election and replaced the Liberal Progressive Federal Party as the official opposition party, said he expected the country's swing to the right to continue to gain momentum and propel the Conservatives to power in 1989.

One of the National Party's most influential members of Parliament, Education Minister Frederik W. de Klerk, dismissed the influence of the Conservatives on government policy as negligible.

Mandela Clinic Burns

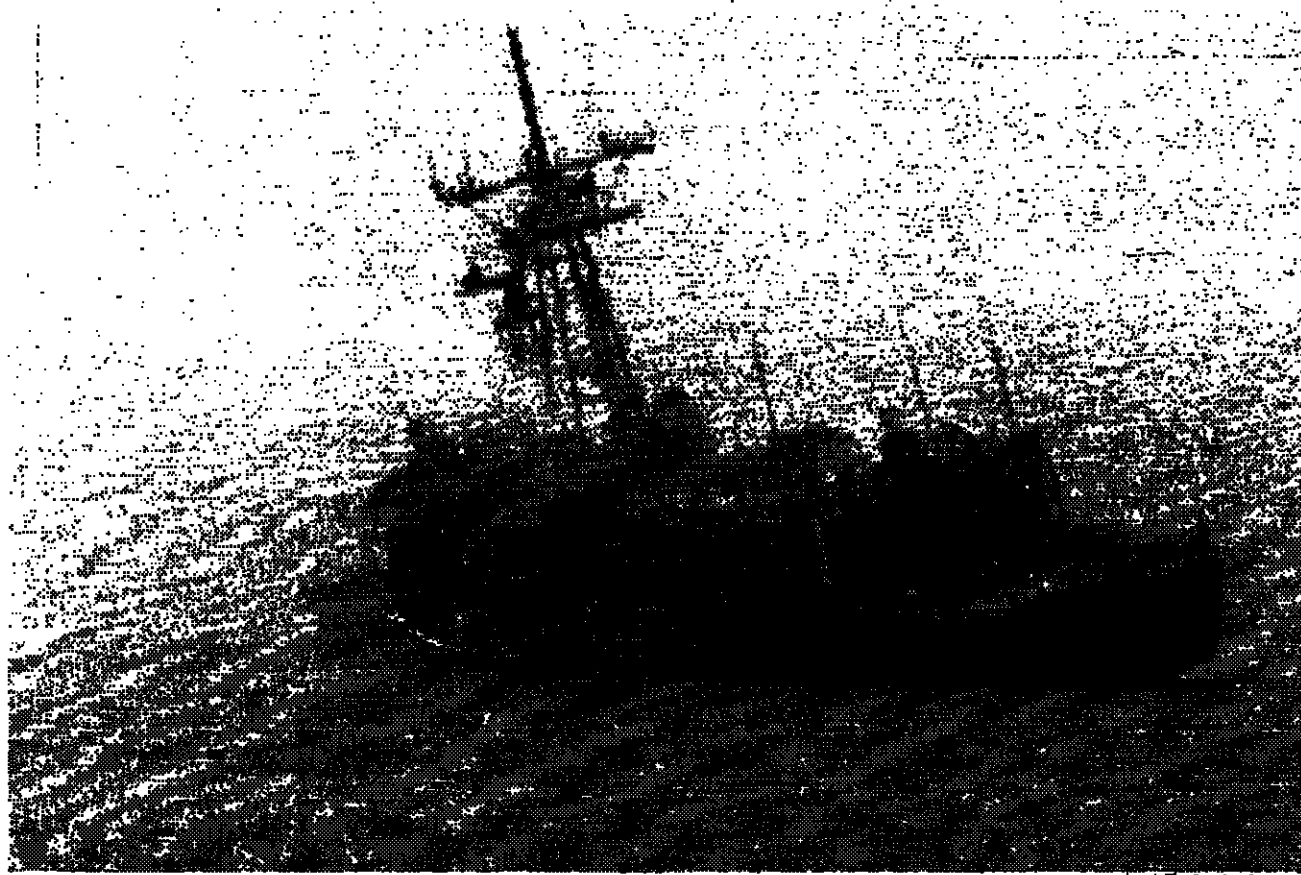
A clinic established by Winnie Mandela, the black activist, was gutted by fire, and the police said Thursday that arson was suspected. The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.

Mrs. Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, was quoted by The Star newspaper of Johannesburg as saying the fire was set in retaliation for two car bombings Wednesday.

The government blamed the congress for the explosion which killed three white policemen and injured 15 people outside a Johannesburg courthouse. The outlawed congress is the main guerrilla group fighting to end apartheid.

The police said the clinic, in Brandfont in the Orange Free State province, "was apparently set alight by unknown persons."

In August 1985, both the clinic and Mrs. Mandela's house in Brandfont were damaged in a firebomb attack that she blamed on security police.



Smoke rises from the listing frigate Stark. The U.S. Navy released this photo in Bahrain.

SHIP: Navy Panel Opens Inquiry on Frigate Attack, 2d Missile Is Defused

(Continued from Page 1)

reversed course after being warned away by the ship.

The Pentagon said the destroyer Waddell, which had been sent to help the Stark, was approached by an Iraqi F-1 Mirage jet fighter Monday and by two more F-15s Tuesday.

"On both occasions, Waddell identified herself as a U.S. Navy warship and the aircraft left the area," the Pentagon said.

Pentagon sources said that the Waddell, not taking any chances in the aftermath of the attack on the Stark, had activated its fire-control radar systems, its missile systems and Phalanx anti-missile gun as soon as the Iraqi planes were detected.

Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger said Wednesday that the bombing of the Stark was an "indiscriminate attack" by an Iraqi pilot who "apparently didn't care enough to find out what ship he was shooting at."

Mr. Weinberger called on the Iraqis to "bring forth that pilot and have him detail the events leading to the missile firing or firings, because we still don't know all the facts."

Mr. Weinberger, addressing nearly 1,000 people at a defense industry banquet Wednesday evening, said "armchair strategists, self-styled defense gurus and maritime theologians" would use Sunday's incident to second-guess the U.S. presence in the Gulf, but that "we cannot shrink or shirk, even in the face of death, from these global responsibilities."

The defense secretary said that while the United States imported only 6 percent of its oil from the Gulf, far less than Japan and Europe, "this ignores the fact that the world oil market is one market and should Persian Gulf oil supplies be disrupted, oil prices would rise for everyone."

President Ronald Reagan reiterated Thursday that he had no intention of abandoning U.S. protection of shipping lanes in the "incredibly volatile" Gulf.

"I'm not ready to emerge from the Gulf," Mr. Reagan said. "We give the loss of our brave sons, let no one doubt our resolve to protect our vital interests in the Persian Gulf or anywhere else."

The navy extended the tour of duty of one of seven U.S. warships in the Gulf to maintain a solid American presence there.

The guided missile frigate Groves, which was scheduled to return to the United States on June 15, will remain in the Gulf until at least early August, the Defense Department said.

"We want to maintain a credible presence" in the Gulf, a Defense Department official said.

"The Stark is out of commission," he said, "and the return of the Groves as scheduled in June would have reduced us to three guided missile destroyers and one guided missile frigate in addition to the LaSalle," a command ship for the task force.

No date has been set for the Stark to return home.

Administration officials in Washington said the United States would welcome discussions with Britain, France, Saudi Arabia and any other Western countries on possible joint protection of shipping in the Gulf.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said the possibility of

an allied air umbrella of jet fighters was one option being considered.

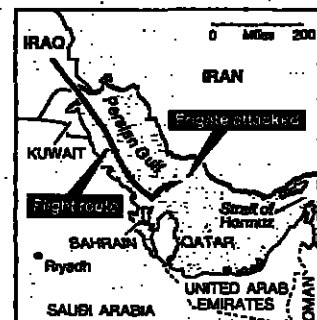
"Britain and France have aircraft carriers, and Saudi F-15 fighters are close enough to be available," one official said. "It would seem to be in the interests of a number of countries to help protect oil shipments. We are ready to talk."

The Pentagon spokesman, Robert B. Sims, cautioned that no decision had been made to send U.S. jet fighters over the Gulf and that "no substantive discussions" had been held with any other countries about joint measures to protect shipping from attacks by Iran and Iraq in their six-year war.

"If there are offers from other countries," Mr. Sims said, "we would be glad to talk to them about that."

"We can fly aircraft from a carrier over the Persian Gulf area while operating outside the Gulf, if that is called for," Mr. Sims said. "But there have been no decisions to do that."

Defense officials said the U.S.



The carrier Constellation, which carries about two dozen highly sophisticated F-14 fighters, is refurbishing on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

The carrier Constellation, which carries about two dozen highly sophisticated F-14 fighters, is refurbishing on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

The carrier is eventually expected to take up station in the Gulf off Saudi Arabia.

If a decision is made to fly air cover, the F-14s, with a range of 1,700 miles, could fly sorties over the Gulf. They could also be refueled by specially configured A-6 navy aircraft.

(Reuters, AP)

POWERS: Split Among Aides

(Continued from Page 1)

ried that, in spite of the Iraqi attack on the guided-missile frigate Stark on Sunday, hostilities were not "imminent or likely."

The president, the sources said, was influenced by Mr. Weinberger's position and by the judgment of lawyers for the White House and the Defense, State and Justice departments, who concluded that a report was not legally necessary. Secretary of State George P. Shultz agreed with the legal opinion of his department, sources said.

"We don't think much of the War Powers Resolution to begin with," said a senior administration official familiar with the legal deliberations, "and we certainly don't want to report to Congress when we don't have to."

Asked about the risk of U.S. involvement in conflict when Kuwaiti tankers move in the Gulf under the U.S. flag, a senior White House official acknowledged that there was "obviously an increased risk." But he said they "do not face any spectacular new danger that we have not assessed earlier."

More than 24 vessels serving Kuwaiti ports have been attacked by Iran since September.

Sources familiar with the debate at the Monday meeting said that both James Baker and Howard Baker as well as Mr. Meese favored notifying Congress, in part to head off criticism at a time when relations between Congress and the White House are strained because of the Iran-contra affair.

But Mr. Weinberger reportedly said that giving such notification could be counterproductive, possibly bringing criticism that might force the administration to back away from its commitment to protect the Kuwaiti ships.

A White House official, emphasizing that Mr. Reagan would not reverse his decision to keep oil supplies flowing through the Gulf, said canceling the agreement with Kuwait would send the wrong message. "The message of a commitment is that you live up to it when it is difficult," the official said.

Mr. Reagan made a similar point Monday in an interview in Chattanooga, Tennessee. He said that free navigation through the Gulf was essential and that "we're going to do what has to be done to keep the Persian Gulf open."

In a Spanish Town, Rebellion

Madrid's Program for Competition Brings Job Cutbacks

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

REINOSA, Spain — Mayor Daniel Mediavilla always thought this mountain town in the province of Cantabria, on Spain's northern coast, was one of the most peaceful places on earth.

Its 13,000 inhabitants, surrounded by snow-capped peaks and close to the headwaters of the mighty Ebro River, seemed happy with their lives and happy with their mayor.

That was before someone threw

a brick through the stained-glass window of Mr. Mediavilla's office. Outside the town hall in the Plaza de España, the main square, a citizens' group has set up a table to collect signatures on a petition denouncing him.

Since early March, the people of Reinosa have been in a virtual war with Spain's Socialist government, of which Mr. Mediavilla is the elected local representative. In a series of clashes that have made the front pages of newspapers in Madrid, 250 miles (400 kilometers) to

the south, hundreds of Civil Guardsmen have rumbled through the narrow, potholed streets in armored personnel carriers, shooting rubber bullets and smoke bombs.

Dozens of people have been wounded on both sides and close to 100 residents have been arrested. [A worker who was hit in the face by a rubber bullet in one of the clashes, on April 23, died recently, Reuters reported.]

The trouble began when the town's two main employers, the state-owned specialty steel plant Forjas y Aceros, and Cenemesa, a privately owned producer of electrical engines, announced they were cutting their work forces by 25 percent, a total of about 600 jobs.

To the government strategists and private bankers in Madrid, the cuts make sense. The scaling back of small, uneconomical factories is part of what the administration of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez calls the restructuring of Spanish industry to make it more competitive in Western European and world markets.

But the people of Reinosa feared they were on the way to being restructured out of existence. In the 11 years of civilian government since the death of Francisco Franco, and the end of his full-employment policy, the town and surrounding country have lost more than 3,000 industrial jobs, according to Javier Mantilla, chief of the Reinosa municipal police.

Chief Mantilla said he does not agree with some of the protest measures the people here have taken since the first cuts were announced at Forjas y Aceros on March 10. But he said he understood why they have acted.

"When people rise up, united, it is for a reason," he said. "This restructuring is going to decapitate the community."

On March 11, Forjas workers took the plant manager as a hostage, demanding as ransom that the cuts be rescinded. Early the next morning, the Civil Guard was ordered into town by the Madrid government's chief delegate in Santander, the provincial capital, 50 miles to the north.

The manager was rescued, but the Civil Guard, armed with rifles they were loath to use against civil-

U.S. Senators Warn EC Over Soybean Tax

Washington Times Service

WASHINGTON — It was something of a record, the drafters said, a further sign of rising tensions on trade: It took only 90 minutes for more than half the Senate to sign a letter rattling the saber about soybeans.

The letter warns of the "injurious impact" on U.S.-EC relations "if the European Community goes ahead with plans to put a tax on soybean-based fats and oils imported by its member countries. And the letter adds that such a tax "will not be tolerated by the United States Congress."

Agriculture ministers from the European Community are meeting in Brussels this week to consider the tax, which would bite deeply into \$2 billion worth of American soybeans exported to Europe each year.

The drafters of the letter, Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, and Senator Howell Heflin, Democrat of Alabama, brought the letter to the floor at 4 P.M. Tuesday. By 5:30 they had 49 other signers.

"Had we stayed longer, we would have gotten 100," said Steve Hilton, Mr. Danforth's press secretary.

ians, ended up with more injuries than the stone-throwing workers.

Subsequent battles throughout April all went the other way. The paramilitary guard has responded in force to workers' demonstrations, sweeping through Reinosa in full riot gear, making random arrests.

During a skirmish at Easter, at least 20 civilians were injured and 74 were arrested, including Police Chief Mantilla's brother. Both the chief and Mayor Mediavilla sent protests to Santander, complaining about what they called excessive force and demanding government restitution for damage.

While Madrid will not back down on job cuts in Reinosa and elsewhere, Mr. Mediavilla has taken most of the heat.

"I'm just the mayor," he said. "I don't have the power to send in troops. But I'm a Socialist, so I get held responsible for it all."

MITTERRAND: Staying Clear of Political Disputes

(Continued from Page 1)

all tactical nuclear missiles with a range of more than 300 miles (500 kilometers) from the European theater.

He feels that NATO is obliged at this point to accept its own "zero-point" proposal to remove medium range rockets.

Unlike Mr. Kohl and the West Germans, whose territory would be particularly vulnerable, Mr. Mitterrand sees as militarily insignificant the shorter range systems that the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, also offered to abolish in April as part of a broader "double-zero" deal.

Mr. Mitterrand firmly insists that he will do nothing to embarrass or undermine Mr. Kohl on the issue, which has badly divided the West German government.

But the French leader's decision to do nothing more than follow Mr. Kohl's lead presents a sharp contrast to his activist approach in endorsing the Reagan administration's nuclear rearmament proposals in the early 1980's.

His reticence to speak out has also had the effect of undercutting the much more dramatic concerns about the shorter range systems that have been voiced by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist who led a conservative coalition to victory over the Socialists in parliamentary elections last year.

Mr. Chirac is concerned that the Soviets will use the double-zero proposal to entrench a dangerous conventional superiority and to put pressure on France and Britain eventually to abandon their nuclear strike forces as part of a demilitarization of Europe.

The tacit acceptance by Mr. Mitterrand and the public endorsement by the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, of Mr. Gorbachev's proposal have effectively isolated Mr. Chirac and Mr. Kohl on this issue.

Mr. Mitterrand, 70, toyed with questions about his political plans during the housing interview.

He noted that he does not have to announce his candidacy until early March and indicated that he would wait until the last moment to abandon the Elysee for the campaign trail if he decides to run.

In keeping with his decision to ration public appearances and formal interviews, Mr. Mitterrand declined to allow direct quotation from the interview. He displays a calm, above-the-battle approach to world and local politics that is almost entirely reactive now, and he dismissed a number of questions as being overly dramatic.

On other policy matters, Mr. Mitterrand:

- Said he would go the Venice summit meeting of seven industrialized nations next month ready to press for new action on "target zones" to curtail fluctuations of foreign currency exchange rates.
- But his pessimism over the chances for significant action at Venice was reflected in his hope that the delegates would be welcomed at the summit by a banner reading, "It is not forbidden to think" at the gathering.
- Expressed regret that efforts to free Western hostages held in Lebanon have moved into stalemate. The disclosures of the Reagan administration's unsuccessful efforts to trade arms and money for U.S. hostages had confirmed the futility

of trying to bargain with hostage-takers, in Mr. Mitterrand's view.

French efforts to free at least five of their hostages in Lebanon by negotiating with Iran have come to a standstill in recent weeks.

• Described European defense consultation as increasing and becoming part of a "normal circuit" in response to the uncertainties introduced in allied strategy by the U.S.-Soviet endorsement of nuclear disarmament at the Reykjavik summit meeting in October. He said such a development should not displease the United States.

• He predicted that the emphasis on European defense would shift now to space and to building up conventional forces. The British and French nuclear modernization programs due to be completed in the next decade will bring Europe up to the limits of what it can do in maintaining nuclear forces, Mr. Mitterrand feels.

• The current French arsenal of 150 nuclear warheads and Britain's 90-warhead force will each be increased about fourfold under the separate expansion programs the two nations are conducting.

• Mr. Mitterrand based his dismissal of fears of de-nuclearization on what he presented as his unshakable belief in the permanence of France's nuclear force.

It would always offset the Warsaw Pact's conventional superiority and rule out new wars in Europe, he argued. It is therefore senseless, he maintained, to speak of a "nuclear Munich" in connection with the likely acceptance by NATO of the double-zero formula presented by Mr. Gorbachev at the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, in Moscow in April.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Japanese Invention in Europe
Oil Prices Fall After OPEC's Shift on Output
U.S.-Japan Trade Gap Expected to Keep Rising
Nobel Prize Winner Dies in Sweden



The Inflight Newspaper is available on all Air France flights.

As part of its inflight service, Air France distributes the International Herald Tribune to its passengers on all flights. So do most other airlines: some 39,000 copies of the IHT are distributed each day in the skies of Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Asia and the Americas. Which is why we have become known as "the inflight newspaper."

Be sure to ask for your copy the next time you fly.

AIR FRANCE

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Bringing the world's most important news to the world's most important audience.

CRIME: Violence in Guatemala

(Continued from Page 1)

curred, but were invented to cover the execution of prisoners.

"There were no scientific or technical methods used at all," Mr. Rodil said in an interview. "There was a complete absence of professionalism and absolute ignorance of the way crime is dealt with in civilized Western countries."

It is widely agreed that among those committing Guatemala's violent crime are former members of security agencies that were disbanded and reorganized after the civilian government was inaugurated in January 1986. Many crimes are also thought to be a result of vendettas among criminal gangs.

Critics of the government say some killings are political and may be perpetrated by assassins tied to uncontrolled military or police units. But motives for many assaults are never found.

"In the past a dead body would be picked up, sent to the morgue and buried, and that was the end of it," Mr. Rodil said. "There was not even the pretense of investigation. If someone said he could identify

the assailant, then maybe a policeman would be sent to his house to kill him. But otherwise, nothing happened."

The Guatemalan press, which is controlled by groups that do not support the current government, devotes considerable space to reports of violence. Some officials, including Mr. Rodil, view this reporting as an effort to erode public confidence in the regime.

Some foreigners who live in Guatemala fear that the nation may have fallen into a cycle of violence that will be virtually impossible to break. But government officials hope they will slowly be able to reduce crime as the country builds a modern police and judicial system.

"Without a doubt, 30 years of violence and terror have created a certain climate in this country," said Juan Morales Gavarrette, a member of Congress. "But I believe that bit by bit we will be able to reduce violence if we professionalize our system and provide people with opportunities to make a living other than by committing crimes.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Back Page)

ESCORTS & GUIDES	ESCORTS & GUIDES	ESCORTS & GUIDES	ESCORTS & GUIDES
INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE USA & WORLDWIDE Head office in New York 330 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 10018 212-765-7896 212-765-7854 MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND CHECKS ACCEPTED Private Memberships Available	REGENCY NY WORLDWIDE ESCORT SERVICE 212-628-8027 or 733-1864	MADRID Glamour Escort Service, Tel. 229,90 02	GENEVA ESCORT SERVICE Tel. 46 11 88
LONDON Portman Escort Agency 67 Chiltern Street, London W1 Tel. 486 3728 or 886 1158 All major credit cards accepted	LONDON KENSINGTON ESCORT SERVICE 10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST, W8 Tel. 927 9134 OR 927 9135 All major credit cards accepted.	CHICAGO ESCORT SERVICE 51 Broadway Plaza, Chicago, Ill. Tel. 01 364 6012/2474 (1-12 pm)	CHICAGO ESCORT SERVICE Tel. 361 1679
LONDON KENSINGTON ESCORT SERVICE 10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST, W8 Tel. 927 9134 OR 927 9135 All major credit cards accepted.	LA VENTURA NEW YORK ESCORT SERVICE Tel. 212-484-1666	PARIS ESCORT SERVICE Tel. 01 361 1679	PARIS ESCORT SERVICE Tel. 01 361 1679
ARISTOCATS London Escort Service 128 Wigmore St., London W1 All major credit cards accepted Tel. 437 4712 GIG 12 noon - midnight	DUTCH ESCORTS & GUIDE SERVICE 212-484-3370	PARIS ESCORT SERVICE Tel. 01 361 1679	PARIS ESCORT SERVICE Tel. 01 361 1679
LONDON STUDENT SECRETARY ESCORT SERVICE, TEL. 01 72727 67	PARIS ESCORT SERVICE Tel. 01 361 1679	PARIS ESCORT SERVICE Tel. 01 361 1679	PARIS ESCORT SERVICE Tel. 01 361 1679

09/21/01/12/20

TRAVEL

- An Emperor's Refuge
- Save Money in Transit
- Auvergnat Eating

International Herald Tribune

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

End-of-Century Spas

Spa vacations will be the holidays of the '90s, according to Jeffrey Joseph, who has compiled what he believes to be the most complete catalogue of health and fitness spas in the United States. Published as "The Spa Finder," the 100-page magazine describes 142 spas in the United States in addition to a sampling of the most famous spas in Europe, Asia and elsewhere. "If you're trying to live a healthy life, why not take a healthy vacation?" he says. Joseph, who sells the catalogue for \$4, operates a New York travel agency, Spa-Finders. If you book your trip with his agency, you get the cost of the catalogue refunded. Many people, he believes, have a misconception about spas, which he hopes to correct with the publication, to be updated regularly. "Spas are not just for the rich and famous," he says, noting that the majority range in price from \$800 to \$1,200 a week, which includes lodging, three meals a day and instruction. Some are much cheaper. This compares with about \$3,000 a week for the famous — and luxurious — Golden Door in California. Many offer weekend programs, so you can get at least a taste of the spa life without committing yourself to an entire week. For a copy of the catalogue, send \$4 to Jeffrey Joseph's Spa-Finders, Travel Arrangements Ltd., 784 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003-4856. Tel: (212) 475-1000.

Around the World on \$42 a week

A 57-year-old English widow who has been everywhere from China to the United States on £25 (about \$42) a week was named Traveler of the Year this week. "It takes up most of my widow's pension, but I love traveling. It has changed my life," said Catherine Ashton, after receiving the second annual award from the Duchess of Gloucester in London. Mrs. Ashton said she got fed up with her office job two years ago and set off to see the world. Carrying her belongings in a rucksack, she has been to India, Thailand, China and Japan, the United States, Central and South America, Turkey, Pakistan, India and Greece. She also has ridden the Trans-Siberian Express and spent two nights camping in the Moscow subway system. While abroad, Mrs. Ashton earns extra money teaching or appearing as a film extra. "I manage very well on 25 pounds," she said. "I never stay in hotels because they are too expensive. I stay in private houses, hostels and even jails." The award, a glass rosebowl, is given by the Voluntary Service Overseas, which sends volunteer skilled workers to developing countries, and the National Association for Gifted Children.

The Long Road to Ulan Bator

Western-style toilets piled outside a row of traditional Mongol felt tents tell the story: Outer Mongolia has decided to make a play for Western tourists and their hard cash. The felt tents, situated in a pleasant corner of the vast, empty grasslands, are an attractive draw for visitors looking for an ethnic touch to their holiday. Up to now the vast majority of tourists to Mongolia have come from Eastern Europe. Mongolia has been virtually off-limits to visitors from non-Communist countries for decades, except for a handful of people passing through Ulan Bator on the weeklong train journey between Moscow and Peking. Officials say Mongolia had 250,000 visitors last year, 90 percent of whom came from Soviet bloc countries. Increasing the numbers won't be easy. Mongolia is one of the world's most isolated countries and can be reached only via China or the Soviet Union. The tourist season lasts a brief five months from May to September, during which the two 400-bed tourist hotels in Ulan Bator are full. Talks are under way with a Yugoslav company to build another 400-bed hotel, which might be finished in a couple of years. Ulan Bator, the capital, has a number of museums but the country's main attraction are the endless grasslands on which, as one traveler put it, a tree is an event. And there are tourist camps, where visitors can spend a night in a felt-covered tent to get a taste of the life led by the nomadic herders of Central Asia. One class of visitor is being well-looked after: the rich hunter. Prices range up to \$16,000 for the chance to shoot a snow leopard.



Discount Pass For Stockholm

Stockholm is offering a discount pass for visitors that gives admission to more than 50 museums and castles; access to buses, subways and suburban railroads; and a sightseeing excursion by boat or bus. The pass, called Key to Stockholm, is available for one to four days (\$11 to \$37). It can be purchased in Stockholm at Sweden House, at the central railroad station or at the tourism booth.

Italy to Offer More Lead-free Gas

Motorists' frustrating search for unleaded gasoline in Italy will ease next month, when, according to Italy's Ministry of Industry, about 1,100 stations throughout the country are scheduled to begin selling unleaded gasoline. The first to convert will be 307 stations along toll highways. The 800 other stations, on secondary roads, need approval from regional governments to convert. The conversion comes in response to European Community requests to encourage the use of unleaded gas for ecological reasons. Italy now has only about 90 stations selling unleaded, with most clustered in central and northern Italy. The national motorists association in Italy, Automobile Club d'Italia, is preparing maps of where to buy unleaded gasoline. The maps, which will be ready June 1, will be distributed by the club at the borders and at club offices, which are listed in local telephone directories.

Kosher Meals on TGV

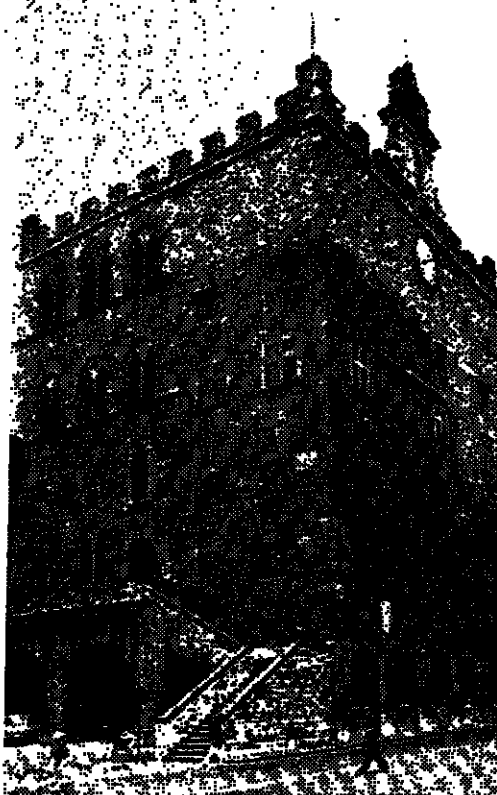
The SNCF, the French national railroad company, has announced that kosher meals can be ordered on the TGV, or high-speed, trains. Requests must be made when reserving, or by calling 43-74-25-81 in Paris.

Europe's Culture Capital

This week Amsterdam took on the title of Europe's 1987 Cultural Capital, and culture ministers and big city mayors attended a ceremony hosted by Queen Beatrix at the royal palace. The designation, held last year by Florence and the year before by Athens, is awarded by the European Commission and is intended to promote cultural cooperation among European states.

Prato's Art Patronage

Here, the constant and minute changes of fashion train the mind and eye to the mutations of art. It can be a bonus for the business traveler, or for anyone longing to escape the 15th century confines of Florence.



by Susan Lunsden

PRATO, Italy — Twenty kilometers north of Florence but light years away, this Tuscan city of 160,000 vibrates like a legion of sewing machines inside and outside its medieval walls. Actually, the distant clatter is of looms, the looms that make the recycled wool that created the city's post-war economic boom. This real rags-to-riches story is currently embellished by the international chic of Italian fashion in general. Along with the Lombard cities of Como and Biella, Prato makes the fine cloth that is sought not just by the Italian designers but by their rivals and imitators around the world.

Sometimes called the Manchester of Italy, because of its textile industry, Prato has also been recognized in the last 15 years as a champion of contemporary art. Here, the constant and minute changes of fashion train the mind and eye to the continual mutations of art. It can be a stimulating bonus for the business traveler to Prato or for anyone longing to escape the 15th century confines of Florence.

Prato's forward look was reconfirmed last autumn after the death of the British sculptor Henry Moore. "The Warrior," the statue Moore gave to Florence after his famous retrospective there in 1972, ended up being repatriated to England. But Prato — a city not given to polemics and where time is unanimously agreed to be money, even for the Socialist-Communist administration in power since 1946 — purchased its Moore sculpture immediately after the Florence exhibition and, the Pratesi say, at a wholesale price. Entitled "Square Form With Cut," it looks like a giant amoeba presiding over the Piazza San Marco. Incidentally or otherwise, it sits on the spot where Prato's medieval walls opened in the great gate toward Florence. (A bronze version of this marble was also acquired by the city of Philadelphia.)

The other major outdoor statues in Prato are the Italian Gio Pomodoro's stone building blocks in the children's park off Via della Romita and the newest one, a split neoclassical bust in marble entitled "Hero of Light" by the Polish artist Igor Mitoraj. It was donated by the sculptor to Prato after his December show held, like most of Prato's large sculptural exhibitions, in the 13th century Castello dell'Imperatore, a craggy foil for marble and the linear refinements of modern sculpture in general. (Open 9 A.M. to 12 and 3 to 6 P.M. weekdays except Mondays, and 9 to 12 Sundays and holidays.)

The castle was built for Emperor Frederick II around 1248 when Prato, like most of the other Tuscan cities, was a separate republic before succumbing to the Floren-

tine one in 1351. Indeed, Prato's singular efficiency is often attributed to its relatively late Lombard, therefore Germanic, origins, unlike the rest of Tuscany, which is much earlier Etruscan or Roman in origin and consequently more entrenched in time and tradition.

Smaller scale exhibitions, such as the upcoming spring one of the Chilean sculptor Sebastian Matta, usually take place in the Palazzo Novellucci at 26 Via Cairoli. Unofficially, some shows originate in the private 18th century Villa di Celle of Prato's leading patron and aesthetic eminence grise, Giuliano Gori. An invitation to create in the sprawling villa and surrounding Parco di Celle, with its enormous environmental sculptures, is often a ticket to success elsewhere. Among the artists who have gone from the Villa di Celle to public recognition and back are Matta, the Israeli Dani Karavan and Italy's Michelangelo Pistoletto, whose large and witty statue of a woman burdened with a horizontal man (presumably) on her head was vehemently protested by Florentines when it was installed in the Piazza Porta Romana a few years ago.

As a patron of contemporary art, Gori, a textile manufacturer, has few peers in Italy or elsewhere. Few if any can compete on sheer scale with Gori's private sculpture park replete with works by Richard Serra, Alice Aycock, Anne and Patrick Poirier, Dennis Oppenheim, Robert Morris, Marino Marini, Magdalena Abakanowicz and others. (Information can be obtained from the curator, Mary Panton, tel: (573) 47 96 28.)

Each of the 20-odd artists represented in the Parco di Celle chose his or her own site to enhance the art envisioned or vice versa. The concept, Gori's prevailing one, is that great art is always created for a specific environment, if not patron. It is why public museums are often failures, he says, being catchalls of art commissioned for other people and places.

One that seems destined to succeed is the public museum of contemporary art, the first in Italy, scheduled to open in Prato in May 1988. Its curator is Amnon Barzel, the former curator of the Villa di Celle. As well as a large documentation center, it will contain studios for artists in residence, to borrow again from Gori. Another first, at least for Italy, is the joint sponsorship by the public and private sectors of the Prato economy. The building by the architect Italo Gamberini was donated by another Prato businessman and patron, Enrico Pecci. Perhaps the most unusual museological features, still on the drawing boards, are the swimming pool and tennis courts. A touch of the classical will prevail, however, in the open-air amph-

Continued on page 8



The marble-striped facade (above), of the "Duomo," or cathedral of St. Stephen, with its pulpit by Donatello. Inside are frescoes by Filippo Lippi. Prato's newest sculpture (center) is a split neo-classical bust by the Polish sculptor Igor Mitoraj, on show in the 13th century Castello dell'Imperatore (far left).

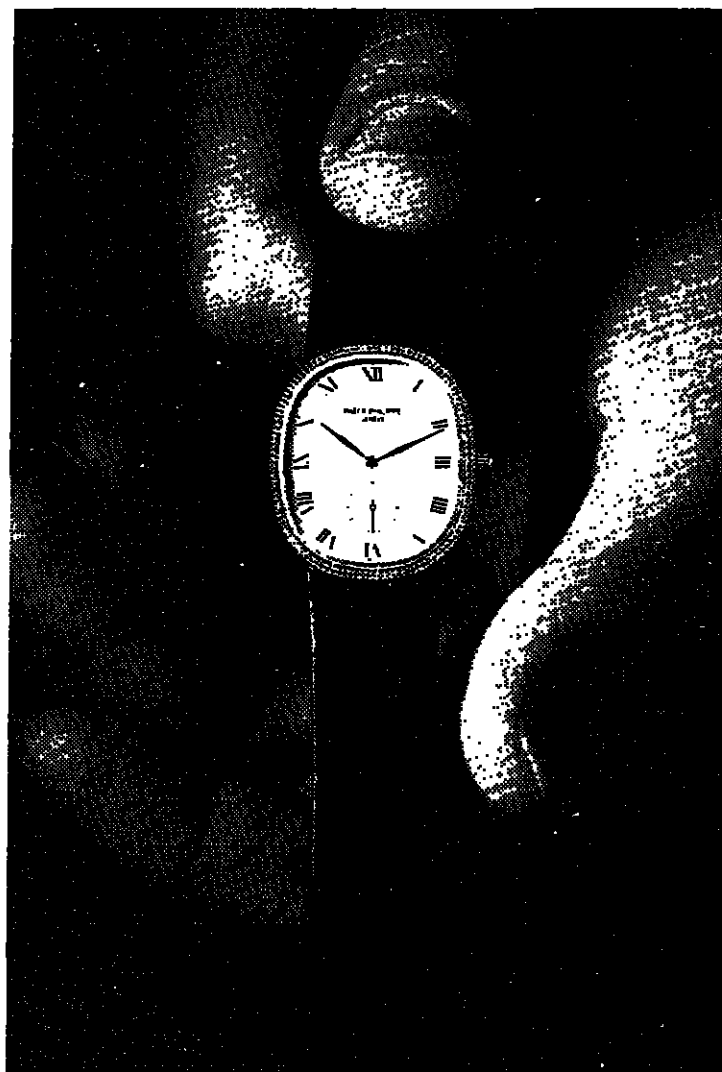
WHEN you first handle a Patek Philippe, you become aware that this watch has the presence of an object of rare perfection.

We know the feeling well. We experience it every time a Patek Philippe leaves the hands of our craftsmen. You can call it pride. For us it lasts a moment; for you, a lifetime.

We made this watch for you — to be part of your life — simply because this is the way we've always made watches.

And if we may draw a conclusion from five generations of experience, it will be this: choose once but choose well.

A Patek Philippe — because it's for a lifetime.



Ellipse models are available in a variety of styles and mechanisms.

PATEK PHILIPPE
GENEVE

Patek Philippe S.A.
41, rue du Rhône - 1211 Geneva 3 - Switzerland

TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

On Cutting Corners in Style: Some Bargain Ideas in Travel

by Roger Collis

WHETHER traveling on business or pleasure (or both, the ultimate achievement), there's never any harm in driving a bargain. But value for money doesn't always depend on how much you pay. The art of travel is knowing how to cut corners in style. Ask a dozen seasoned travelers how to do this and you're likely to get a dozen different suggestions. Here are a few ploys of my own:

Consider an Airpass if you plan to travel around the United States, India, Australia, Chile, Brazil or Venezuela. You can save money without losing much flexibility. Rules vary. Normally you must buy it before you leave and stick with the same carrier. Typically, an Airpass is valid for 45 to 60 days. You must decide the routing in advance and there are usually restrictions on backtracking. But most airlines offer open coupons so you can change dates and flights.

In the United States, an Airpass is even better value than a Visit U.S.A. fare and is available in first class or coach. It is sometimes a good idea to combine the two types of ticket if the Airpass carrier does not fly all the sectors you need. A typical Airpass fare this summer is \$399 (coach) for which you get four coupons and \$25 for each additional coupon, normally up to a maximum of 12. Continental (an extensive domestic network since its recent acquisitions of Eastern, New York Air and People Express), Northwest and United Airpasses are good deals, depending on which U.S. gateways suit you best.

Airpasses in Australia (helped by a weak Australian dollar) are also a good buy. Both domestic carriers, Ansett and Trans-Australian offer options of up to 3,726 miles (five stopovers) for about 600 Australian dollars (about \$430) and 6,210

miles (eight stopovers) for about 950 dollars.

Another way to combine economy with reasonable flexibility is an "open jaw" APEX ticket (fly to one gateway, return from another, say in to Houston and back from Los Angeles with Continental). It's a great way to make best use of an Airpass. The cost is the total of half the APEX fare to each city. From Europe, open jaw APEX includes the Caribbean.

Back-to-back excursions are a way to get round the compulsory Saturday night and other booking restrictions of APEX/PEX tickets in Europe. It works best for people commuting between two cities or who can plan a series of trips in advance. You need to buy at least two tickets, one at either end. Let's say you work in Dublin and visit London on weekends. Monday morning you fly to Dublin on the first ticket and back to London Friday on the second ticket. The following Monday you use the return half of the second ticket, on Friday the return half of the first ticket. And so on. You can save up to 50 percent of the normal economy fare.

If you are traveling at least halfway around the world in either direction, consider a round-the-world ticket, which can save you up to 40 percent on the full economy, business or first class fare. From Europe, a typical routing might take you to the Middle East and on to the Far East. You could then go to North America via the North or South Pacific. There are dozens of prices, route options and airline combinations. Decide more or less where you want to go and then sit down with a good travel agent.

The best value for money between Europe and the United States is Virgin Atlantic's Upper Class. For less than half the price of first class with the major carriers (\$575, about \$970, one way versus \$1,209) and about the same as

point-to-point business class fares, you get first-class cuisine and service with perhaps the most comfortable seats in the sky plus an economy ticket for the sector you travel through in free; you can use it later yourself or give it to a friend. Virgin's 747s fly daily between Gatwick and New York (Newark) and five times a week to Miami. Seats are four-abreast and there is a separate bar and lounge for Upper Class passengers. Other frills include lounges at Gatwick and Miami, a free helicopter (Newark to Manhattan, JFK or La Guardia) or a limo within 40 miles of Gatwick, Newark and Miami.

One of the best business class buys in Europe is the service between Gatwick and Schiphol offered by Transavia, the 20-year old Dutch charter carrier. The round trip fare (£170) is no cheaper than other airlines, but you get virtually long-haul comfort and service. Transavia offers good value to the back of the plane. Choose from a round trip economy fare of £116 (£30 less than most competitors) a £96 PEX fare (no Saturday night restriction) and a £58 round trip Late-Saver (£38 one-way), which must be bought 24 hours before departure but again, no Saturday night stay is required.

Best value for car rental in Europe is a Belgium-based firm, Continental Car Rental, with offices around Belgium and at Frankfurt, Luxembourg and Heathrow and Gatwick airports in Britain. It caters mainly to tourists who want a car for two weeks and longer. Rent for two weeks and you get one week free, or four weeks for the price of two. Rates include insurance and unlimited mileage. There is a special weekend rate (Friday morning to Monday morning) that undercuts most of the big-name firms by about 50 percent.

The duty free bazaar. This is a bargain or a rip-off depending on where you shop and what you buy. The best values are in shops that are tax free as well as duty free. Best buys are usually items local to a country. For variety, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore are hard to beat. In Europe, Schiphol has the best reputation for variety but the new duty free shop at Gatwick is busy checking out. Prices at Copenhagen's Kastrup Airport have been cut on some items to compete more effectively with Schiphol.



Faith Singh (left), with an example of her tableware (above).

SHOPPING

Of Faith, Fashion and Fabrics

by Bridget Keenan

NEW DELHI — In Hindi *anokhi* means unique, and Faith and John Singh are as unusual as the business they run under that name. She is the convent-educated daughter of Irish missionaries. Forty years ago, before India's independence, her father was the Anglican bishop of Nagpur in India and she was born there, but they returned to Britain while she was still a baby. John is the son of a Rajput nobleman who was in the service of the Maharajah of Jaipur.

He wears gold earrings — albeit very small ones — and his sister attended a *pujah* school. "We have nothing in common at all except that we both come from very loving families," said Faith. They met in Jaipur in 1967 when Faith, in semi-hippy style, came out to India with a young English couple who were hoping to start a fashion business.

Faith revelled in India. "I spent hours, days, weeks in the bazaars in Jaipur, sitting with tailors and working with printers, drinking tea and learning Hindi." When her friends went home, she stayed, met Jitendrapal (known as John) Singh in the swimming pool at the Rambagh Palace hotel (not a very hippy place to be, but it was hot) and married him. In the beginning, John had a chicken farm selling eggs, but they became disciples of a Hindu spiritual teacher and, since their new creed forbade eating meat, fish or eggs, that had to go. Anokhi came into being in its place. Faith had no formal design training, but Liberty of London took their

first tiny range of hand-printed garments in 1971, and they've never looked back.

Their guru teaches his followers that they must try to be an example of goodness in every possible way, and translated into business this means running Anokhi to suit its employees. It is not just a question of wages, Faith explained. "For instance, we don't feel that people should be separated from their families so we have set up our work so that they can continue to do it at home. We are careful to choose products that our craftsmen can do well and with pride, rather than introducing new ideas and neglecting the old skills that have been around for generations. And Anokhi home wears only came about because we needed to provide steady jobs for our families rather than two bursts of employment making summer and winter clothes."

Anokhi products are hand-printed with hand-made blocks and hand-dyed. "Our things have people in them," Faith said, "and maybe they give something of that to you when you wear them."

Because she feels so strongly about the clothes they produce, Faith is upset when people misunderstand them, such as when one of their saleswomen in Britain said she hoped the next collection would be "less ethnic," or when a customer glancing through a rack of brilliantly printed padded jackets asked whether the colors were in fashion. "Of course our clothes must be fashionable, but they must be more than that. I would hope that the majority will be things that you won't want to discard after three months. I like to think that Anokhi clothes

are wholesome too — if that doesn't sound too yucky, but there are some horrible things like violence and aggression in fashion at the moment — as well as strong and positive and exotic and, well, celebratory."

Faith wears baggy Indian trousers and tunics and waistcoats in mixtures of Anokhi prints, but round her shoulders there is a favorite scarf from Kenya, and her hair is cut as stylishly as if it had been done in Paris or London instead of by the local barber in Jaipur.

Buyers who come to Jaipur and understand what the Singhs are doing become part of their extended family — which includes the work force, Faith's mother (who lives with them in India for six months every year), and the pupils at the school they have built in their garden. (This began because they couldn't find the kind of place they wanted to send their children to, and though now their older boy and girl have left and gone on to school in England, their youngest daughter is still a pupil, along with other local children.)

Anokhi sells in England through its own two shops (one in Covent Garden in London, and one in Bath), and through general outlets such as Sarah Charles of Canada. Santosh in Brussels displays their clothes with panache and glamour. Simrane in Paris does the same thing for their home wares — so successfully that they have recently opened a second shop. Next autumn Anokhi will be available in the United States.

Bridget Keenan is a journalist based in New Delhi.



A 1987 Anokhi design for strapless dress in jungle print and ruffled bodice.

IN NEW YORK CITY'S MURRAY HILL.
DORAL TUSCANY HOTEL
 120 East 39th Street, New York, NY 10016
 Tel.: 212-686-1600 • Telex: 640243 • Cable: TUSCANY NYK

Herald Tribune

On Saturday, May 23rd
 Come to Bad Homburg
 (Outside Frankfurt), West Germany, for
*** THE COUPE
 GORDON BENNETT**

The vintage car event of the year, organized by the Automobilclub von Deutschland (AvD) and sponsored by the International Herald Tribune as part of its centennial celebrations.

The rally will feature vintage cars from all over Europe and will be held over the same course, through the beautiful Taunus countryside, as the Gordon Bennett Cup race of 1904, when Kaiser Wilhelm II gave the official start before a crowd of one million enthusiastic fans.

It will be a memorable day. So, if you are within striking distance of Frankfurt, be sure to come and bring your family and friends. The official start will be at the Bad Homburg "Kurpark" at 9:00 a.m. and the finish will be in the afternoon between 2 and 5 p.m.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., the eccentric millionaire publisher, founded the European edition of his New York Herald Tribune on October 4, 1867. He was a keen enthusiastic sportsman. He introduced polo to the United States; he won the first transatlantic yacht race; he was the founder of automobile racing and of balloon racing. The Gordon Bennett Cup, which he first offered in 1900 to encourage the infant automobile industry, was the direct precursor of today's international Grand Prix race and was the object of enormous popular enthusiasm at the time. The trophy, which was officially known as the "Coupe Internationale Automobile" in line with Bennett's policy of forbidding use of his own name in the pages of the Herald, today stands in the Automobile Club de France in Paris.



Prato

theater taking up the stage space of the interior Roman-style courtyard.

In the meantime, visitors to Prato can enjoy avant-garde theater at Il Fabbricone, or the Big Factory, indeed the biggest in Prato, whose economic success is based on its healthy proliferation of small, specialized, family-run factories. A sort of Italian off-Broadway operation run by the stage director Luca Ronconi since 1975, Il Fabbricone last year featured "Mahabharata," Peter Brook's nine-hour spectacle based on Indian legends. "Ma-

habharata" was performed in its entirety on Sundays and in more consumable three-hour segments three nights a week. It was outdone only by "Ignoramus," a 12-hour play in which all the male roles were played by actresses. The play won many prizes, although its audiences were mainly other theater professionals, says Massimo Bellandi, Prato's dynamic youngassessore alla cultura, a key political post in the community.

Perhaps the greatest experiment of all will be Dani Karavan's "Monument to the Wind,"

perched like some interplanetary Delphic oracle on top of Monte Calvano overlooking Prato. Recently commissioned by several Prato businessmen, the huge sculpture will be seen, and heard, for kilometers around particularly when the tramontana, or north wind, blows through its organ pipes and transforms it into a musical instrument.

Prato is also planning a new museum of history designed by Gae Aulenti, the stage designer and renovator of the recently opened Musée d'Orsay in Paris and the Palazzo Grassi in Venice. Like them, the Prato museum involves an internally revamped architectural monument, the 13th century Palazzo Pretorio, which also houses the city's art museum. (Open 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 to 7 P.M. weekdays.) The turreted, bifurcated tower was amalgamated into a bigger building two centuries later and today looks strangely like the recycled rags that are Prato's international stock in trade.

The Museo della Storia, scheduled to open in 1990, will be linked by computer data bank with the other historic buildings of Prato. The most interesting and revolutionary for the 14th century was the Palazzo Datini, elaborately frescoed inside and out. It is one of the earliest examples in Italy of worldly rather than religious subjects used in decoration. The spirited hunting scenes in the palazzo's first and second rooms were commissioned by the original owner, Francesco Datini. Prato's greatest Renaissance entrepreneur and art patron. He was inspired by similar decoration in the Palais des Papes during an extended apprenticeship in Avignon. A cloth merchant, Datini was a period genius who also founded charities and invented la cambiale, or promissory note, by which business could advance by leaps and bounds and finance the spendors of the Renaissance. A handsome statue of Datini rules over the Piazza del Comune. His palazzo at 41 Via Ser Lapo Mazzei, is open from 9 to 1 P.M. weekdays.

For those who like their Italian art traditional, there are many examples in Prato of Renaissance art that was the controversial avant-garde of its time. Perhaps the most vivid is contained in the Duomo, the Cathedral of St. Stephen, where a licentious monk by the name of Filippo Lippi (1406-69) painted an unusually angelic Salome dancing for King Herod beside a platter containing the head of John the Baptist. The model for Salome was the beautiful blonde nun, Lucrezia Buti, the mother of Filippo's son, Filippo (1457-1504), who was born during the lengthy execution of

Continued from page 7

the frescoes and learned how to paint on them.

Quite apart from the artist and subject matter, the frescoes were unprecedented for their vivacity and animation. The elder Lippi was one of the first painters of the Renaissance, along with Benozzo Gozzoli, to use live models for inspiration in religious subjects. Wisely, they included Prato's patrons, depicted in dignity and recognizable particularly in the adjacent fresco of the death of St. Stephen. Lippi, characteristically, chose to seat himself at Herod's banquet table and in the black habit of the priest.

Outside on the striped marble facade of the Duomo is that pulpit created by the Florentine sculptor Donatello and the architect Michelozzo from 1428 to 1438. It was used by Pope John Paul II to preach to the Pratesi during his visit here last year. The unusual placing of a pulpit outside the church was an early indication of Prato's fundamentalist, democratic spirit, apparent today in its accent, a jazzier, even more syncretized version of the Florentine working class one.

In the chapel frescoes by Agnolo Gaddi there is Prato's highly symbolic holy relic, the cloth of the Virgin Mary given by her, according to legend, to the doubting apostle Thomas after he refused to believe in the Assumption. The girdle's presentation to the faithful three times a year was the reason for building the pulpit out onto the piazza.

A fine collection of 17th-century painting, mainly Tuscan but featuring a Caravaggio "Coronation" and a Giovanni Bellini "Crucifixion," is owned by Prato's leading bank, the Cassa di Risparmio at 2 Via degli Alberti. It can be visited with an appointment made by telephoning (0574) 4921. More art by Filippo Lippi, Paolo Uccello and others can be seen in the Museo dell'Opera del Duomo at 9 Piazza del Duomo. (Open 9:30 to 12:30 P.M. and 3 to 6:30 P.M. Closed Tuesdays and weekend afternoons.)

Not least, there is the Museo del Tessuto, the textile museum at the teaching Istituto Tecnico Industriale Tullio Buzzi, 9 Viale della Repubblica.

As well as the cloth available in shops throughout Prato, the most obvious take-away item is a package of biscottini di Prato, consumed throughout Tuscany after lunch or dinner and after being dipped in vinsanto, a strong sweet wine. The original and best shop is the Pasticceria Antonio Matti, 20 Via Ricassoli.

Susan Lumsden writes about the arts from Florence.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

HOTELS

PALACE'S COTE D'AZUR

LUXURY HOTELS

ANTIBES - 06602 HOTEL DU CAP-EDEN ROC Tel. 93 61.29.01 - Telex 470763	PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO MONTE CARLO HOTEL DE PARIS Tel. 93 90.80.80 - Telex 469925 L'HERMITAGE Tel. 93 50.67.31 - Telex 479432 HOTEL HERAULAU - Au. Ocean - Monaco Tel. 93 25.43.48 - Telex 479413
BEAULIEUX-MER - 06310 LE METROPOLE Tel. 93 01.00.08 - Telex 470204 LA RESERVE DE BEAULIEUX Tel. 93 01.00.01 - Telex 470201	ROQUEBRUNE CAP-MARTIN - 06190 MONTE-CARLO BEACH HOTEL Tel. 93 78.21.40 - Telex 479413 VISTA PALACE HOTEL Tel. 93 35.01.50 - Telex 461021
CANNES - 06400 CARLTON - Inter-Continental - Cannes Tel. 93 64.91.48 - Telex 407230 GRAND HOTEL - La Croisette Tel. 93 38.15.45 - Telex 407027 HOTEL MAJESTIC - La Croisette Tel. 93 45.91.00 - Telex 470207 HOTEL MARTINEZ - La Croisette Tel. 93 66.91.91 - Telex 470208	ST-JEAN-CAP-FERRAT - 06230 GRAND HOTEL DU CAP FERRAT Tel. 93 74.00.21 - Telex 470184 LA VOIE D'OR Tel. 93 01.13.13 - Telex 470317
EZE-SUR-MER - 06360 CAP ESTEL HOTEL Tel. 93 01.50.44 - Telex 470205	SAINT-PAUL-DE-VENCE - 06570 LE MAS D'ARTIGNY Tel. 93 32.84.54 - Telex 470601
JUAN-LES-PINS - 06160 HOTEL BELLES-RIVES Tel. 93 61.02.79 - Telex 470284	SAINT-TROPEZ - 83990 LE BYBLOS - La Croisette Tel. 94 97.00.04 - Telex 470235
NICE - 06000 HOTEL NEGROSCO Tel. 93 84.30.51 - Telex 440040	VENICE - 06140 DOMAINE ST-MARTIN Tel. 93 58.02.02 - Telex 470282

NIGHT CLUB

A 15 MINUTES DE LIETOLE
 AUTOROUTE DE L'OUEST 27 SORTIE DROITE
 64, ROUTE DE VERSAILLES - LOUVIÈNNES - TEL. 39.63.94.63

Repas d'affaires Nouvelle Formule
 CADRE DE VÉHICULES MBRJ
 SALONS DE RÉCEPTION GASTRONOMIQUE
 A 140 F. P.M.C. et Grande Carte

AUBERGE COEUR VOIR

DE 22H 30 A LAUBE JOURNÉES SÉMINAIRES
PACHA CLUB 240 F TTC.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

TRAVEL

The Last Kaiser's Hidden Treasures In Holland



The Huis Doorn (right), where the Kaiser Wilhelm II spent his last days among possessions brought from Berlin; the ornate hallway (above) and the dining room (below).

by Philip Mansel

DOORN, the Netherlands — There is no need to go to Berlin to see art treasures of the Hohenzollerns, kings of Prussia and German emperors. The cream of the Hohenzollern collections is in a Dutch country house. It is open to the public every day from mid-March to October, but few people know about it.

Forty minutes' drive southeast of Amsterdam through flat, built-up countryside is the town of Doorn. It is as clean and predictable as many others in the Netherlands. On the edge of the town is Huis Doorn, a small, late 18th century mansion with a hideous 1920s gatehouse. The gatehouse was built to house the courtiers of the last inhabitant of the main house, Kaiser Wilhelm II.

When World War I ended in November 1918 he took refuge in the Netherlands. The militaristic monarch became a peaceful old gentleman, who never embarrassed his hosts. In 1920 he moved to Doorn. In 1922, after

the death of his first wife, he married a woman half his age, Princess Hermine of Schleswig-Holstein.

The government of the Weimar Republic, obsequious and unsure of itself, allowed him to take almost anything he wanted from his palaces in Germany. The result is in a series of sumptuous, regal rooms that are an oasis of Prussia in the Dutch countryside.

The most interesting objects are associated with Frederick the Great. Like many hardened warlords he liked delicate French works of art. In the smoking room there are pictures by Nicholas Lancret and Jean-Baptiste Pater of innocent games and dances, and portraits by Antoine Pesne and Jean-Baptiste Liotard of Frederick's circle of artists and of writers such as the extremely good-looking Count Algarotti. In the Gobelin room are splendid tapestries presented to Frederick's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, by Marie Antoinette.

Throughout the house there are excellent examples of 18th century German furniture and innumerable bronze and marble busts of

Hohenzollern ancestors, taken from the palaces of Potsdam. Doorn is also a paradise for connoisseurs of military uniforms. The Kaiser kept the uniforms of all the regiments of which he was honorary colonel, and pictures of military ceremonies line the walls.

In this shrine of Prussian splendor there is a haunting English note. His mother, whom he treated atrociously, was Queen Victoria's eldest daughter. He grew up in a half-English atmosphere and the first thing he said when he reached Dutch soil in 1918 was, "Now give me a cup of real good English tea." Doorn reveals his love of England. The bookshelves are full of the works of Dorothy L. Sayers and P.G. Wodehouse. A giant platter inscribed with the signatures of the officers of the Kaiser's English regiment is among the collection of regimental silver. The most striking of the family photographs scattered about the house is one of Queen Victoria, very old and very fat, inscribed "to dearest Willy from his loving grandmama, Victoria R.I."

The rest of the house also reflects the

Kaiser's personality. Every morning he conducted a religious service for his household in the hall. He planted a magnificent collection of roses and pine trees in the park. In front of the house are his dogs' graves, with their names and "loyal to their master" carved on the stone. Evidently he never forgave the German people their lack of loyalty in 1918 when he was deposed. He never returned and is buried in Doorn.

The Doorn house remains much as the Kaiser left it, and since 1945 has been turned into a museum. Moreover only a few miles away is the grandest and most interesting Dutch country house open to the public, Amerongen. The Kaiser lived there from 1918 to 1920 before he moved into Doorn.

Huis Doorn is open from 9:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Monday to Saturday, and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. Sunday.

Philip Mansel is a writer specializing in the history of monarchies. His next book, "The Eagle in Splendor: Napoleon I and his Court," will be published in June.



FOOD

Auvergne: A Hearty Peasant Diet In a Storybook Landscape

THE profile of the Auvergne is a rugged one. This is a remote, volcanic, mountainous land of green valleys and deep-cut streams, with steeply roofed, gray stone houses and narrow, winding roads. Where else would there be a restaurant named Le Bout du Monde — the end of the world?

This translates into a cuisine for enormous appetites, a peasant diet revolving around mountain hams and sausages, aged cheese, giant rounds of rye bread, and rib-sticking fare like *aligot* (an anonymous blend of mashed potatoes, garlic and tomato — the fresh curds used in making Cantal cheese) and

PATRICIA WELLS

poulet (a dense pork loaf mixed with Swiss chard, prunes, eggs, milk and herbs). The streams and rivers provide an abundance of fresh salmon trout as well as the prized, firm-fleshed *omble chevalier*, while the forests supply France with sweet wild blueberries, wild morel mushrooms and the delicate parasol mushroom known as the *cocherelle*. From the town of Le Puy come the famous green lentils — *lentilles du Puy* — the bean-like pulse cooked and served with sausages, salt pork or smoked ham, or used to thicken hearty soups.

And while Auvergnat wines are not well known outside the region, there are some pleasant surprises, including the light, refreshing white *Saint-Pourcain* and the meaty red *Chauroux*, which goes so well with the hearty cuisine.

With a population density of 28 inhabitants a square kilometer (or 72 a square mile) the Auvergne is a place to go to get away from it all, to spend days exploring and gathering picnic fare from small town markets.

Many of the region's villages are storybook sites, such as *Tournemire* — a hamlet between *Salers* and *Aurillac* where one can easily spend an hour exploring the restored homes, with their slate-gray roofs, stone bread ovens and tidy vegetable gardens bordered by a raging mountain stream. Do not miss *Salers* and *Saint-Nectaire*, which have given their names to the Auvergne's most famous cheeses, or *Besse-en-Chandesse*, a charming medieval village with huge houses of volcanic stone.

Gastronomically, the region is now in vogue for it is home to two of the most talked about restaurants in France. If you follow the theory that the best things in life follow the way and hard to find, you will be pleased with *Michel Bras's* restaurant in *Laguiole* and *Régis Marcon's* auberge in *Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid*.

Laguiole — pronounced *lie-yull* — is a dreary, unremarkable village a long way from anywhere, but it has been put on the map by the highly publicized and innovative cooking of *Bras*, who trained not with *Troisgros* or *Bocuse*, but with his mom. I can't say that I agree with those who find *Bras* one of the top young chefs in France, but I certainly am willing to watch him grow.



A remote, mountainous land of green valleys and deep-cut streams.

The dull brown, modernized exterior of this hotel-restaurant gives no clue to what awaits inside: The dining room is a spectacularly restored former cheese-aging cave, a vaulted stone space tastefully and warmly decorated in shades of brown and gray, with an inviting skylight at one end. *Bras* offers a finely orchestrated menu that combines pure regional fare (some days I think could live on his *aligot* and well-spiced country sausage) with many imaginative offerings. His celebrated first-course wild mushroom tart was a disappointment, arriving dried out and over-salted, though the idea of sprinkling wild *cepe* mushrooms with a touch of grated walnuts was a good one. A better bet was the earthy boned rabbit and superb sautéed rabbit kidneys on a bed of wilted spinach, sprinkled with finely chopped truffles. Cheese is a must here, including a delicious local farm cheese that is half-goat's, half-cow's milk, much like a fine *Saint-Marcellin*, as well as the *Laguiole* and *Saint-Nectaire*, with plenty of deliciously crusty rye bread.

Marcon, a local boy, also learned to cook at the elbow of his mother, who now runs the cheese shop down the street from her son's place in *Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid*.

At the moment, the restaurant is, to say the least, one of the more modest establishments in France, a down-at-the-heels auberge with a quiet, kitschy sort of charm: African vases on the tables, a beamed ceiling painted bright red, and well worn pink-checked tablecloths.

All this will change soon, as *Marcon* is undertaking a major redecoration, essential since *Christian Millau*, the food critic, "discovered" the restaurant about a year ago, and anointed it with a whopping 16 out of 20 rating.

Those bored with both classic and nouvelle cuisine will find dishes to rave about, for *Marcon's* personal style marries the best ingredients of the region. *Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid* is on the border of the *Ardèche* and the Auvergne, and the chef profits from the best of both areas.

I think of his food as rustic nouvelle, with a menu loaded with unusual fare, such as a soup of wild morel mushrooms and pearl barley; a stew of mountain goat brushed with hydromel (honey liqueur) and coriander, and farm rabbit cooked in a crust of foie, or fresh spring grasses. The foods and combinations sound more bizarre than they taste, and though his food is short on polish and presentation, there is no lack of flavor, which counts the most.

Fresh wild *cepe* mushrooms, local lamb, the green lentils of *Le Puy*, and *verveine du Velay* are all carefully woven into the menu. A single meal at the *Auberge des Cimes* serves as a quick introduction to the special ingredients of the regions. Many of the dishes on the menu are old-fashioned preparations that *Marcon* remembers from childhood and would like to bring back. Rabbit in hay, for instance, is a dish his grandfather used to make each spring, when the fragrant wild grasses began to grow. Here it is served as a small, individual *tourte*, sliced at the table so that the fragrance of the grasses can be enjoyed. The rabbit is moist, meaty and infused with a most appealing, earthy flavor.

The chef is on a campaign to repopularize pearl barley, or *l'orge perlé*, which once grew in profusion in the area. This wholesome, nutty grain seems to have been forsaken for white rice, which much of the time is simply offered as dull filler. Along with the morel and barley soup, *Marcon* blends cooked barley with spinach, serving it as an accompaniment to delicious vegetable-stuffed snails.

Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid is not far from some of the Rhone Valley's best vineyards, and one should not be disappointed with either the *Saint-Joseph* from a cooperative in *Saint-Désirat* or the white *Condrieu* from *Jean Pinchon*.

For now, the *Auberge des Cimes* remains a rustic detour along the gastronome's route. If you go, hope that the local schoolchildren have just delivered a healthy bunch of local snails, that the sous-chef came in that morning with freshly caught pike and trout, and that the sun takes the chill off the stone facades of *Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid*. For those who want to learn how to prepare the auberge's dishes first hand, *Marcon* offers cooking courses during the winter months.

Michel Bras, 12210 *Laguiole*; tel: 65.44.32.24. Open April through mid-October. Closed Sunday evening and Monday (except in July-August, when closed only Monday lunch). Credit cards: American Express, Visa, Moneys 100 to 310 francs. A la carte, about 350 francs.

Auberge des Cimes, 43290 *Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid*; tel: 71.59.93.72. Open April 15-Nov. 1. Closed Monday before June and after September. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. No a la carte. Menus 75 to 240 francs, not including service and wine.

A HUNDRED IN ONE!

Yugoslavia
— "The cleanest sea in the entire Mediterranean is found in the southern part of the Adriatic"

THE ONLY WAY TO REACH YUGOSLAVIA FROM 55 METROPOLIS OF THE WORLD.

40 years of success 1947-1987

JAT 60 1927-1987

JAT YUGOSLAV AIRLINES

Design by JAT Advertising Department

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/2	+ 1/8
AT&T	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2	+ 1/4
Amgen	52 1/2	52 1/8	52 1/2	+ 1/8
Amgen	52 1/2	52 1/8	52 1/2	+ 1/8
Amgen	52 1/2	52 1/8	52 1/2	+ 1/8

NYSE 4 a.m. volume	164,200,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	164,200,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	164,200,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	164,200,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	164,200,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	164,200,000

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1924.12	1924.12	+1.12
Industrial	1924.12	1924.12	+1.12
Utilities	1924.12	1924.12	+1.12
Finance	1924.12	1924.12	+1.12

Thursday's NYSE Closing
Via The Associated Press

Class	Prev.
Advanced	2.00
Declined	1.00
Total	1.00

Class	Chg.	Prev.
Composite	+1.12	1924.12
Industrial	+1.12	1924.12
Utilities	+1.12	1924.12
Finance	+1.12	1924.12

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wick	100 1/2	100 1/8	100 1/2	+ 1/8
Amgen	52 1/2	52 1/8	52 1/2	+ 1/8
Amgen	52 1/2	52 1/8	52 1/2	+ 1/8
Amgen	52 1/2	52 1/8	52 1/2	+ 1/8

Class	Chg.
Bonds	-0.11
Utilities	+0.06
Industrials	+0.06

Class	Prev.	Adv.
Advanced	1.00	1.00
Declined	1.00	1.00
Total	1.00	1.00

Day	Buy	Sell	Chg.
May 21	1,200	1,200	0
May 20	1,200	1,200	0
May 19	1,200	1,200	0
May 18	1,200	1,200	0
May 17	1,200	1,200	0

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	2247.7	2246.8	2247.7	+0.90
Util.	1211.1	1210.2	1211.1	+0.90
Comp.	829.0	828.1	829.0	+0.90

Class	Prev.
Industrials	2247.7
Utilities	1211.1
Finance	829.0
High	2247.7
Low	2246.8
Close	2247.7
Change	+0.90

Class	Prev.
Advanced	1.00
Declined	1.00
Total	1.00

High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	34.11	34.11	+0.67

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Open	Close	Chg.
110 1/2	108 1/4	IBM	4.0 12.5	110 1/2	108 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/8
49 1/2	48 1/4	AT&T	4.8 10.5	49 1/2	48 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8

NYSE Rebounds After 5 Losses

NEW YORK—Prices rose on the New York Stock Exchange on Thursday in moderate trading, ending a five-day losing streak.

But prices finished well below their mid-session peaks as interest rates, which started off the day with a solid drop, inched up again.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had not scored a gain since last Wednesday, rose 0.90 points to 2,247.77. The blue-chip index had fallen nearly 110 points in the past four sessions.

At its highs, the average was up more than 25 points.

Advances led declines by a 3-2 ratio. Volume was about 165.11 million shares, down from 206.83 million Wednesday.

Prices also advanced in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Throughout the day, a firm dollar, rising bond prices and comfortable premiums on stock index futures supported buying. When prices slipped from their best gains and the dollar retreated a bit at midday, the stock market also gave up some of its advance.

Prices resumed their climb by mid-afternoon, and late in the day had matched the mid-morning session highs. But a spate of selling in the last half hour of trading cut gains considerably.

Analysts noted that traders began to step up their buying Wednesday when the Dow Jones industrial average briefly dipped below 2,200.

The belief that stocks were due for a rally got some support Thursday when interest rates turned downward in the credit markets.

But as the improvement in the bond market faded, so did the upswing in stocks. Analysts also noted that the rally came on less-than-impressive volume.

Many Wall Streeters took a positive view of Citicorp's decision this week to increase by \$3 billion its reserves against loans to lesser-developed countries.

Though it means a large loss for Citicorp in the current quarter, the action is seen as strengthening the bank holding company's long-term position.

Citicorp shares led the active list, up 2 1/2 at 55% on turnover of more than 2.8 million shares.

Elsewhere in the bank group, J.P. Morgan picked up 2 1/4 to 44 1/4; Chase Manhattan 1 1/4 to 36 1/4; Chemical New York 1 1/4 to 41 1/4, and Manufacturers Hanover 1 to 39 1/4.

Among the blue-chip industrials, Ford Motor rose 1 to 88 1/4; General Electric 3/4 to 100 1/4; International Business Machines 1/4 to 157 1/4; and American Express 1 to 33.

Burlington Industries jumped 2 1/2 to 75 1/4. The company agreed to be bought out by an investor group for \$76 a share, topping another group's bid of \$72.

Precious-metals stocks were notably weak as gold prices declined and traders apparently scurried to take profits in the group. ASA Ltd. fell 2 to 61 1/4; Homestake Mining 1 to 37 1/4; Newmont Gold 3/4 to 27 1/4; Campbell Red Lake Mines 2 to 30, and Dome Mines 1/4 to 15 1/4.

Cray Research dropped 6 to 102 1/4. The company said it had been advising analysts that their earnings estimates for it were too high. (UPI, AP)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Open	Close	Chg.
110 1/2	108 1/4	IBM	4.0 12.5	110 1/2	108 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/8
49 1/2	48 1/4	AT&T	4.8 10.5	49 1/2	48 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Open	Close	Chg.
110 1/2	108 1/4	IBM	4.0 12.5	110 1/2	108 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/8
49 1/2	48 1/4	AT&T	4.8 10.5	49 1/2	48 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Open	Close	Chg.
110 1/2	108 1/4	IBM	4.0 12.5	110 1/2	108 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/8
49 1/2	48 1/4	AT&T	4.8 10.5	49 1/2	48 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Open	Close	Chg.
110 1/2	108 1/4	IBM	4.0 12.5	110 1/2	108 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/8
49 1/2	48 1/4	AT&T	4.8 10.5	49 1/2	48 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Open	Close	Chg.
110 1/2	108 1/4	IBM	4.0 12.5	110 1/2	108 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/8
49 1/2	48 1/4	AT&T	4.8 10.5	49 1/2	48 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Open	Close	Chg.
110 1/2	108 1/4	IBM	4.0 12.5	110 1/2	108 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/8
49 1/2	48 1/4	AT&T	4.8 10.5	49 1/2	48 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Open	Close	Chg.
110 1/2	108 1/4	IBM	4.0 12.5	110 1/2	108 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/8
49 1/2	48 1/4	AT&T	4.8 10.5	49 1/2	48 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Open	Close	Chg.
110 1/2	108 1/4	IBM	4.0 12.5	110 1/2	108 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/8
49 1/2	48 1/4	AT&T	4.8 10.5	49 1/2	48 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Open	Close	Chg.
110 1/2	108 1/4	IBM	4.0 12.5	110 1/2	108 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/8
49 1/2	48 1/4	AT&T	4.8 10.5	49 1/2	48 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Open	Close	Chg.
110 1/2	108 1/4	IBM	4.0 12.5	110 1/2	108 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/8
49 1/2	48 1/4	AT&T	4.8 10.5	49 1/2	48 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Open	Close	Chg.
110 1/2	108 1/4	IBM	4.0 12.5	110 1/2	108 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/8
49 1/2	48 1/4	AT&T	4.8 10.5	49 1/2	48 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen	3.2 15.6	52 1/2	51 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1/8

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Open	Close	Chg.
110 1/2	108 1/4	IBM	4.0 12.5	110 1/2	108 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/8
49 1/2	48 1/4	AT&T	4.8 10.5	49 1/2	48 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/2	+ 1/4
52 1/2	51 1/4	Amgen</						

The material on these simulated pages is compiled from several pages of the New York Herald's European Edition of May 21, 22 and 23, 1927.

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST
Warm, very cloudy.
Wind NW, moderate.
Temperature, yesterday: Max. 21
70 Fahr., min. 9 (45 Fahr.).
Chance of rain: Rather rough.

THE NEW YORK HERALD
EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

5.30 A.M. EDITION

EXCHANGE RATES (CABLES)
Dollar in London - - - 25fr. 54 1/2c.
Dollar in Paris - - - 4s. 2d.
Dollar in Berlin (gold mark) 4m. 21pf.
Dollar in Rome - - - 20 lire 01c.
Pound in Paris - - - 124fr. 02c.

40th YEAR. No. 14,476.

Business Office and Information Bureau:
AVENUE DE L'OPERA. Tel.: Gutenberg 02-28 and 02-15.

PARIS, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1927.

Editorial Office:
RUE DU LOUVRE. Tel.: Gutenberg 02-28 and 02-30.

PRICE: Paris and France, 70c.

LINDBERGH NOW SPEEDING ALONE TOWARD PARIS

Daring 25 Year-Old Aviator Due at Le Bourget Tonight; Great Paris Reception Ready

BULLETIN. (By United Press.)

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Friday. — Lindbergh thrilled this city tonight at 8.45 p.m. (12.45 a.m., Paris time), with a daring feat by passing through the narrow St. John's gap, 200 feet wide, flying far below the summit of its rocky walls. As he passed through he rose again, taking a course towards the open sea about East by North and increased his speed. Crowds in the streets and in the windows witnessed the plane as it slowed down and dipped low in a spectacular flight over the city. As he headed out to sea Lindbergh had put 1,200 miles, one third of his daring flight, behind him.

(By Special Cable to the Herald)

NEW YORK, Friday. — Alone, without navigating instruments other than an ordinary magnetic compass to guide him, Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, daring young American flier, is somewhere over the Atlantic tonight, winging his way eastward under a bright moon towards Paris, as far as was known at a late hour tonight. Undaunted by the death of four American fliers and the unknown fate of two heroic French airmen in efforts to span the 3,600 miles between the two cities, this twenty-five-year-old, fair-haired youth, embarked on the great adventure from Roosevelt Field this morning at 7.51 a.m. (12.51 p.m., Paris time).

PERFECT WEATHER

With perfect weather cutting a clear lane across the sea and his plane travelling at more than a hundred miles an hour when last sighted over land, his chances for success seemed bright to experienced airmen here tonight. According to the United States Naval Hydrographic Office, after studying weather charts and the flier's estimated speed, he should reach Paris (Le Bourget) Saturday night at 9.30 p.m. (French summer time) if all goes well.

GOES 100 MILES AN HOUR

At 4 o'clock this afternoon (9 p.m. Paris time) the plucky aviator left the North American Continent and headed across more than 1,800 miles of sea. At that hour he had put approximately 800 miles behind him in slightly fewer than eight hours, averaging nearly 100 miles an hour.

He was sighted at Main's Bay, Nova Scotia, heading eastward toward Ireland, which he expects to reach sometime tomorrow afternoon.

To Gain Speed.

As his load lightens with the fair weather ahead, it is expected he will be able to speed the plane up to nearly 135 miles an hour, which, naval observers estimate, will bring him to sight of the French coast at about dusk. All United States Naval vessels have been notified of his departure and of his proposed route by Admiral Beale, chief of Naval Operations, and Captain Field, of the United States liner President Roosevelt, wireless he was altering the vessel's course to the Northwest to bring it in line with the flier's route.

Flight Starts Broadway.

Enthusiasm swept the Long Island flying fields and Broadway tonight as the reports showed that this country-born youth—Lindbergh—was heading his way toward his goal after starting the thirty-six-hour grind alone with only two hours sleep.

This morning some alarm was felt for his safety, following reports that a plane passed near Brooklyn, Mass., with a sputtering engine. Others said the motor seemed to be functioning perfectly and a seaplane was sent up, but failed to report the flier.

Hopes soared again however when further reports showed he was gradually putting hours and miles behind and the crowds before newspapers' headlines reported until the news was flashed that he was headed across the vast stretch of sea.

This morning as he soared northward after a difficult take off five planes, including that of Commander Byrd escorted him across Long Island and the Sound leaving him as he turned east across Rhode Island Arthur Casteron, Curtiss pilot, who was one of the fliers in the escort, said that Lindbergh's plane had developed phenomenal speed considering the load, bettering one hundred miles an hour.

Climbs Into Flare.

At seven-thirty Lindbergh climbed into the cockpit as coolly and deliberately as he had done everything since landing here slightly more than a week ago. His beautiful, soft-spoken manner belies his iron nerve and his decision to fly alone in his machine, which is a pigmy compared with other crafts built for the Atlantic hop, has made him a popular idol. He is rather a handsome youth and this, with his cool daring, has brought him the title of the "Rolph Valentine of the air" from the feminine half of the United States.

Three days' rations, consisting of compressed food tablets, hot chocolate and coffee in thermos bottles and a supply of fresh water was placed aboard shortly before. The machine carried the minimum of equipment, including a rubber life raft and a mask for breathing at high altitudes.

As he jumped into the cockpit the young flier turned to his St. Louis backers who were standing nearby and said: "Don't worry, I'll be in Paris tomorrow, safe and sound."

Blue Skies and Calm Seas Forecast for Flier's Path

The promise of a vast area of fine weather and favorable winds stretching from Ireland to the Bermudas and reaching its highest perfection in mid-ocean, should buoy up the hopes of the well-wishers of Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, the Mid-Western viking, in his daring, single-handed attempt to conquer the Atlantic by air.

Ralph's contribution toward the success of Captain Lindbergh's flight in the promise of good weather directly in the path that he will probably take, was announced last night by officials of the Office National Meteorologique. The prediction covers both sides of the Atlantic.

A wireless message received from the Olympic last night stated that the liner was at forty-eight degrees north latitude and twenty-seven degrees west longitude with a slight northwest wind blowing and an overcast sky, though visibility remained good.

Reports from the British Air Ministry covering weather conditions over the Atlantic in the vicinity of England indicated fresh westerly winds, partly cloudy, and the possibility of some rain, with visibility generally good and the temperature moderate.

Cabled weather reports from Washington, D.C., last night, indicate that the weather conditions over Captain Lindbergh's route are as nearly perfect as possible. Off the Newfoundland coast, however, there was a blanket of fog last night, according to reports from Cape Race and ice patrol vessels.

May Rain Here. The forecast for Paris and vicinity is just as favorable, although some rain this evening is predicted. Fine weather is indicated for this morning, with the sky becoming progressively cloudy this afternoon and probably overcast tonight.

The wind will be variable, veering this afternoon to the south-west and traveling at four to eight miles an hour. The temperature will probably be similar to that of yesterday.

On both sides of Lindbergh's probable route the prediction indicates disturbances and bad weather; but in the path of the flier and for hundreds of miles on either side the weather should be favorable.

Thus, leaving Newfoundland yesterday afternoon, Captain Lindbergh may have encountered disturbances off the coast, as the indicated storm area extends from Ireland across the Northern Atlantic to the St. Lawrence River. But in an hour's flying he should have bridged this area and reached fine weather.

"Low" by Azores. To the southeast of the Azores, the forecast indicates, there is an area of low pressure with probably bad weather. Heading out across the Atlantic, Captain Lindbergh's proposed route, it is believed, will carry him east to the coast of Ireland, reaching Ireland, he will probably strike down in a southeasterly direction toward Paris.

Officials of the Office National Meteorologique late last night stated there was nothing to indicate that there would be any great change in the weather from that announced in the official forecasts.

No Radio Equipment On Lindbergh's Plane

(By Special Cable to the Herald)

NEW YORK, Friday. — Like Captains Nungesser and Gali, Lindbergh, once he leaves land behind and is over the open sea, is cut off from communication with the world, as he is not carrying a radio sending or receiving set. Despite efforts to get the pilot to install the equipment he steadily refused, even when it was pointed out that it might be the means of saving his life if he was forced down. His only means of communication in case of emergency are flares. The radio equipment was certified for weight and to make room for extra fuel.

LONG FLIGHT STAKED ON POWERFUL MOTOR

(By Special Cable to the Herald)

Despite the general belief that Charles A. Lindbergh is going off half-cooked in his venture across the Atlantic from New York to Paris, the Ryan monoplane in which he is now somewhere on or above the Atlantic was specially constructed for just such a venture. An interesting feature of the trans-Atlantic plane is that the engine is of the same type as those installed in the Columbia, of the Bellanca expedition, and the America, to be piloted by Commander Richard E. Byrd. Lindbergh's machine and the others are propelled by 220-horse-power Wright-Whitcomb air-cooled motors. These engines have nine cylinders and are of the fixed radial type. Whereas Commander Byrd's plane is equipped with three of these powerful motors, Lindbergh's machine has only one.

The feature of the Ryan monoplane is Lindbergh's periscope arrangement for seeing straight ahead. A large gasoline tank under the wing made it necessary for the pilot's compartment to be moved to the rear of the fuselage, so that he could see downward, but not forward. Thus the periscope was arranged.

The monoplane measures forty-two feet, from wing-in-wing, about the same as the machine in which Captain Nungesser and Gali took off from Le Bourget airport. The plane's loaded weight is two and one-half tons. In outward appearance, Lindbergh's machine somewhat resembles the Columbia.

The lone pilot sits in a small wicker chair, facing a huge instrument board, on which are the readings of height, air speed, angle turns, motor speed, oil pressure, the fuel indicator, the carb indicator and the compass.

DARE-DEVIL FLIER



Charles A. Lindbergh

LONG FLIGHT STAKED ON POWERFUL MOTOR

Despite the general belief that Charles A. Lindbergh is going off half-cooked in his venture across the Atlantic from New York to Paris, the Ryan monoplane in which he is now somewhere on or above the Atlantic was specially constructed for just such a venture.

An interesting feature of the trans-Atlantic plane is that the engine is of the same type as those installed in the Columbia, of the Bellanca expedition, and the America, to be piloted by Commander Richard E. Byrd. Lindbergh's machine and the others are propelled by 220-horse-power Wright-Whitcomb air-cooled motors.

These engines have nine cylinders and are of the fixed radial type. Whereas Commander Byrd's plane is equipped with three of these powerful motors, Lindbergh's machine has only one.

The feature of the Ryan monoplane is Lindbergh's periscope arrangement for seeing straight ahead. A large gasoline tank under the wing made it necessary for the pilot's compartment to be moved to the rear of the fuselage, so that he could see downward, but not forward.

Thus the periscope was arranged. The monoplane measures forty-two feet, from wing-in-wing, about the same as the machine in which Captain Nungesser and Gali took off from Le Bourget airport.

The plane's loaded weight is two and one-half tons. In outward appearance, Lindbergh's machine somewhat resembles the Columbia.

The lone pilot sits in a small wicker chair, facing a huge instrument board, on which are the readings of height, air speed, angle turns, motor speed, oil pressure, the fuel indicator, the carb indicator and the compass.

Mother of Flier at Her Work

(By Special Cable to the Herald)

DETROIT, Friday. — Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, whose son is braving death over the Atlantic alone tonight in an effort to be the first to fly from New York to Paris, taught her chemistry class in the high school here today as unconcerned as if her son was safe at home.

Before entering the classroom this morning she asked the superintendent that no bulletins should be sent her during the day and that no interviews should be granted, saying she did not want to be disturbed while at her work. Throughout the school day she taught as usual, and only late this afternoon would she listen to news of her son as he flew after hour he puts miles and New York behind him.

"I am not worried," she said. "Charles is an excellent pilot, and he will reach Paris."

Last week she came to New York to see him before he took off, but when she found that his start would be delayed she calmly announced she must return to "her school." At that time she expressed every confidence in Lindbergh, saying he was the only pilot she would fly with.

American Club Dinner Bid Accepted by Flier

(Special to the Herald.)

NEW YORK, Friday. — Just before he hopped off today for Paris, Captain Charles A. Lindbergh stated that he would be pleased to attend a dinner to be given by the American Club of Paris in honor of the first successful pilot in the Paris competition. He regretted, he said, that the rush of preparations had prevented more than verbal acknowledgment of the invitation which had been sent through The New York Herald of Paris and delivered by the New York Herald Tribune.

Lindbergh Has Had Only One Week of Limelight But Incidents in Life Point Way to Daring Flight

When Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, flight-commander of the "Missouri National Guard, entered the ranks of the United States air mail fliers and became his regular ground crew mountaineer and plains, through snow and hail and sleet, he was only one of a group of quiet, unassuming young fliers engaged in the routine business of earning a living.

It was not until he made one, and then shortly after, another, safe descent in a parachute from his mail plane after experiencing trouble with his plane while in the air, that he came to be known among his fellow workers as "Lucky" Lindbergh. Sounding about the casual manner in which he took these hairbreadth escapes raised him to the select fraternity of nicknamed aviators.

Compunct Mail Pilot. On more than one occasion thereafter he would settle an ice-cemented plane on each one of an air filled with rain and sleet when the feet seemed impossible. Mail in "Lucky" Lindbergh's plane was always regarded as "safe mail." Somewhere, somehow, he always turned up.

Spectators that wandered curiously to the San Diego flying field last April 30, drawn by vague reports that a daredevil youth was to test a Ryan monoplane of doubtful possibilities, with the thought of a trans-Atlantic attempt somewhere in the background, again gathered, and turned their heads toward the plane, after completing tests, so largely swathed a Curtiss hawk plane which suddenly had appeared as if from nowhere that they remained on the ground, grating crunch of metal and crash to earth.

Yet almost before they had time to compare themselves the plane was somewhere in the background, again the blonde twenty-five-year old aviator was bending solicitously over the heated motors to see what effects the first test had had on them. "Lucky" Lindbergh was merely running tests to form.

Nation Takes Notice. And when on May 11 the daring flier "wooded down" near St. Louis, leaving left San Diego only a scant fourteen

hours before, the nation took notice of him. But a few days later, his backers, a group of St. Louis men, he was about to see her in Paris.

It was not until he made one, and then shortly after, another, safe descent in a parachute from his mail plane after experiencing trouble with his plane while in the air, that he came to be known among his fellow workers as "Lucky" Lindbergh.

Compunct Mail Pilot. On more than one occasion thereafter he would settle an ice-cemented plane on each one of an air filled with rain and sleet when the feet seemed impossible.

Spectators that wandered curiously to the San Diego flying field last April 30, drawn by vague reports that a daredevil youth was to test a Ryan monoplane of doubtful possibilities, with the thought of a trans-Atlantic attempt somewhere in the background, again gathered, and turned their heads toward the plane, after completing tests, so largely swathed a Curtiss hawk plane which suddenly had appeared as if from nowhere that they remained on the ground, grating crunch of metal and crash to earth.

Yet almost before they had time to compare themselves the plane was somewhere in the background, again the blonde twenty-five-year old aviator was bending solicitously over the heated motors to see what effects the first test had had on them.

Nation Takes Notice. And when on May 11 the daring flier "wooded down" near St. Louis, leaving left San Diego only a scant fourteen

hours before, the nation took notice of him. But a few days later, his backers, a group of St. Louis men, he was about to see her in Paris.

It is the fearlessness of youth, he knew of him except as a mail pilot. He believed in himself and some St. Louis businessmen believed in him. That was apparently enough for him. He worked alone and undauntedly making ready.

Courage and obsession mark the young pilot. When he was satisfied that all preparations had been made he hopped off. His lone attempt has been laughed at by older and more experienced aviators. He has been nicknamed the "Flying Fool." But he has taken his time. He made ready on the West Coast where no one, apparently paid much attention to him. He did not ask that anyone should consider him an adventurer. Other considerations have run into difficulties and setbacks in their plans. Lindbergh has gone steadily ahead.

TO COMMEMORATE THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF LINDBERGH'S SOLO FLIGHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC AND SUCCESSFUL LANDING IN PARIS, THE ARTICLES ON THESE PAGES HAVE BEEN EXCERPTED FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE HERALD TRIBUNE

Ralph Barnes, a novice Herald reporter, was the first to interview Lindbergh after finding the pilot at the American Embassy in Paris. His article, "Lindbergh Tells of his flight," ran on May 22 (see next page). Barnes himself went on to become one of the best-loved reporters at the paper, and was killed when the plane in which he was covering an early stage of World War II was shot down over Greece.

Only Twenty-five Years Old. It is the fearlessness of youth, he knew of him except as a mail pilot. He believed in himself and some St. Louis businessmen believed in him. That was apparently enough for him. He worked alone and undauntedly making ready.

Courage and obsession mark the young pilot. When he was satisfied that all preparations had been made he hopped off. His lone attempt has been laughed at by older and more experienced aviators. He has been nicknamed the "Flying Fool." But he has taken his time. He made ready on the West Coast where no one, apparently paid much attention to him. He did not ask that anyone should consider him an adventurer.

The flier's mother, Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, seems to be the counterpart of her son. When the young man arrived

EIGHT AIR EXPERTS GIVE THEIR OPINIONS ON LINDBERGH'S TRY

Most Aviation Men Are Optimistic Over American's Chances of Success.

FALLING ASLEEP FEARED

Some Officials Doubt Pilot's Ability to Remain Awake for Full 35-Hour Period.

The question of whether or not Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, who took off from Roosevelt Field at 7.52 yesterday morning, will succeed in his attempt to fly from New York to Paris without stopping, brought forth varied opinions yesterday from eight aviation experts here who have been keenly interested in the long flight.

Colonel Clifford B. Hanson, president of the International League of Aviators, said yesterday:

"Lindbergh is the most spectacular and daring flight ever attempted, and we all hope he will succeed. Now that he has left Nova Scotia and is skirting Newfoundland, if he ascends to an altitude of from six to eight thousand feet he will have the land in sight behind him for about six hours. It would then not be many hours more before he would get it in front of him. That is if the visibility is good. He is a young man of great flying ability as was proved by his trip from California. It is now a question of his endurance and the endurance of his motor. If he takes drugs to keep himself awake however, this might affect his judgment in landing."

Mr. Hanson and Major Granville Pollock of the League will meet Lindbergh at Le Bourget and offer him the hospitality of the League.

Granville Pollock. Major Granville Pollock, who served in the Lafayette Escadrille and the American Army during the war, asserted that he believed it a physical impossibility for a pilot to fly a machine for thirty-six hours without a rest. "Even though his control stick is so adjusted that it does not require him to hold it at all times," explained Major Pollock, "I think the nervous strain created while in the air is so great that Captain Lindbergh will surely doze."

Leon Bathiat, who has been flying for the past twenty-four years, felt very optimistic about Captain Lindbergh's success. "The exceptional way in which he flew from California to New York without a mishap is the basis on which I found my opinion. Captain Lindbergh must have a marvellous sense of navigation to have so accurately completed this flight."

All Paris Preparing to Welcome Trail-Blazer of Skies to France

If Captain Charles Lindbergh sets his plane down at Le Bourget flying field tonight, he will be received by one of the most enthusiastic crowds of Americans and French ever assembled for a welcoming ceremony in France.

The committee of welcome of the Paris chapter of the National Aeronautic Association of the United States has been ready for three weeks to greet the first to fly from New York to Paris, and yesterday it sent invitations to some of the most distinguished American and French people in Paris.

Ambassador Herrick has declared his intention of being on hand, stating that everything else will be set aside for the moment. Many other prominent French and American officials will be present.

French Government authorities have promised their fullest co-operation, and American and French organizations are busy with preparations. Members of the committee of welcome of the Aeronautic Association said that if Lindbergh arrived the ceremonies at the field would be short, since the aviator would be quite exhausted and in need of immediate rest.

A corps of physicians will be on hand among them Dr. Charles S. Beeve, of the American Hospital in Paris. All arrangements for Lindbergh's quarters in Paris have been made, but the committee has not announced these.

Numerous other preparations are being prepared. The American Club of Paris is to honor Lindbergh at the Hotel Anjou. The first official invitation, from a French organization was made yesterday afternoon. It was announced that Lindbergh had started to fly from the Aero-Club de France, inviting the American to a reception at its club rooms at 5 p.m. on Monday. The exact time of the American Club luncheon has not been announced.

Many Americans will want to attend the reception of the American Club, and it may be possible for them to do so, it was said yesterday.

Those wishing to be present are asked to communicate with the secretary a few days before. Lindbergh, just before his start yesterday, accepted the invitation of the American Club.

Mr. C. R. Wood, of the National Aeronautic Association, is making arrangements for studying planes to meet Lindbergh in case he nears the shores of France.

Many other preparations are being made by the committee of welcome. Mr. Wood visited Commandant Bevois, director of the field at Le Bourget yesterday morning, and made arrangements as to lighting the field, police control of the crowds, etc.

The committee includes, besides Mr. Wood, Mr. Donald Harper, Dr. A. I. Hipwell and Col. William L. Westerville. Among those invited by special invitation by the committee to be present at Le Bourget tonight are Ambassadors Herrick, Mr. Alphonse Gaudin, American Consul-General, M. Bokanowski, Minister of Commerce; Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, Counselor at American Embassy; General William Wright Harris, Military Attaché at American Embassy; Major B. E. Young, Air Attaché at American Embassy; Lt. D. D. Dugard, Assistant Naval Attaché; Mr. Perry Peixoto, President of the American Club in Paris; Mr. Gaston Menier, President of the Senate Air Committee; General Paul chief of French Air Service; General Girod, president of the Chamber of Deputies Air Committee; General Regault, Inspector-General of Aeronautics; Mr. B. H. Cooney, president of the American Chamber of Commerce; Captain Fourrier.

The material on these simulated pages is compiled from several pages of the New York Herald's European Edition of May 21, 22 and 23, 1927.

5.30 A.M. EDITION

TODAY'S ISSUE: 16 PAGES, 2 SECTIONS

5.30 A.M. EDITION

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST
Cooler, cloudy, bright spells, rain.
Wind NW to W, moderate.

THE NEW YORK HERALD
EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

EXCHANGE RATES (GAMES)
Dollar in Paris - 25c. 84 1/2c.
Dollar in London - 4c. 20c.

40th YEAR. No. 14,477.

Postoffice Office and International Bureau:
40 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, Tel.: GUYENNE 04-05 and 23-14.

PARIS, SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1927.

40th YEAR. No. 14,477.

PRICE: Paris and France, 70c.

LINDBERGH ARRIVES ON RECORD-BREAKING FLIGHT

Lindbergh Tells of His Flight; 'Not Really Sleepy,' He Says; Was Within Ten Feet of Sea

"The thing I can't get over is how short a time it took to cross the ocean."
This was the statement of the tall, slender, twenty-five-year-old Charles G. Lindbergh as he sat on the edge of the first bed he had seen for forty-eight hours, on the ocean floor of the United States Embassy last night and discussed with reporters his amazing flight across the Atlantic.

Young Lindbergh was Ambassador Herrick's guest last night. Yes, he was a little stiff from those more than thirty hours in the pilot seat of the Ryan monoplane, but he smiled broadly.

"No, I'm not sleepy at all," he said. "It was 3 a.m., and Charlie hadn't had any sleep yet. He rested on the clean white sheets of the Embassy bed, as if he thought he ought to stand with all the fellows about. They urged him to get right. The youthful flier wore spiky and span white pajamas, and over these a light bathrobe. The Ambassador didn't carry any extra baggage."

"Well, now, I really didn't have any intention of taking this on alone. Yes, there was a kitten out at the field, but it wouldn't have done to have had even that much extra baggage."

"And you didn't feel the least exhausted when you finished out at Le Bourget?"
"Not in the least. I would have been willing to go half as far again. We could have gone a thousand miles more, or at least 500."

"What do you mean by 'we'?"
"You were all alone, weren't you?"
"Well, you know the 'ship' was with me. I couldn't have gotten very far without it. I'm sure from observation of the fuel indicator there is enough gas for another 500 miles."

Max, the Ambassador's fussy dog, trotted around the corner of the bed to the American airman. Charlie bent over and petted the canine as if he had done at home he was fond of. There were flowers all about the room—ribbons of admiring friends—some few who had discovered where Lindbergh had gone into hiding.

"Did you get any sleep on the way over?"
"None at all," he answered. "Well, I slept a little, but you know I couldn't sleep very much. The airman was humorously answered. "But I didn't get at all sleep."

Then they asked what stimulants Charlie had taken to stand that long punishment.
"None, I didn't take caffeine," he said. "I depended on water entirely the whole way across."

Add then the reporters fired question after question about his experiences on the way across.
"The weather was better than I had anticipated over the North Sea and Newfoundland—better than the Weather Bureau had expected. The youth sitting at the edge of the bed answered. He looked young enough to be preparing to receive a high school diploma.

"And then out on the open sea," he continued. "I ran into fog. I had 1,000 miles of it, I couldn't get up over it."

THE HERO ACKNOWLEDGES CHEERS OF PARIS CROWDS



When Charles Lindbergh appeared on the balcony of the American Embassy before the thousands of demonstrative men and women in the street yesterday afternoon, Ambassador Herrick brought out a large French flag, and he and the flier unfurled it before the enthusiastic crowd.

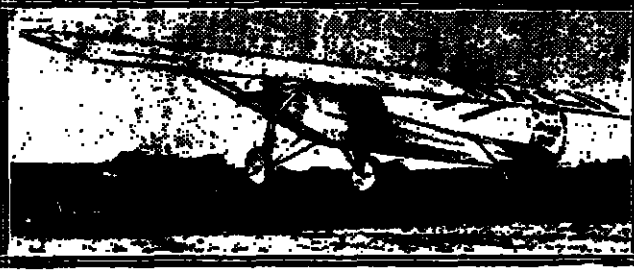
U.S. Goes Wild at Flier's Victory

NEW YORK, Saturday.—When at 5.21 o'clock (New York time) word was received that Captain Lindbergh had arrived at Le Bourget airport the United States went wild. Throughout the country whistles and sirens announced the news.

New York's streets were packed with thousands, just out of shops and offices, as the flash announcing the success of the amazing flight came in. Not since the news of the Armistice was received in 1918 did the city so give itself up to rejoicing. Despatches from throughout the nation indicated that the same thanksgiving, on a smaller scale was repeated in every town and hamlet.

The big radio stations, which had been periodically announcing the progress of the New York-Paris flight, told of the arrival at Le Bourget, and then broadcast the "Marseillaise" and "Star Spangled Banner." With the present high development of radio it is doubtful whether ever before was the culmination of an event of widespread interest so universally known at a time so soon after its occurrence.

LINDBERGH'S PLANE AT LE BOURGET



Britain Thrilled As Lindbergh Passes Over

LONDON.—England rejoiced tonight when the (throb of Charles Lindbergh's plane, flying low over Cornwall, gave notice that the American airman successfully had crossed the Atlantic and was nearing his goal at Paris.

The low plane's feat is regarded here as creating an epoch in aviation and heralding the day of trans-Atlantic air lines. His progress has been followed with universal interest here, and London newspapers have been issuing almost hourly bulletins and devoting columns to him.

The first definite word that the "Spirit of St. Louis" was approaching British shores came shortly before 9 o'clock, when a message was received from Valencia, Ireland, that the steamer trawler Negi had sighted a "gray-colored plane flying rather low and bearing west-south-west" about 100 miles off the Irish coast at 3 o'clock, British time.

At 5.20 this evening Lindbergh's plane passed over Smeeth harbor, Dingle, County Kerry, Ireland, at an altitude of 1,000 feet. He was flying well toward the Cork coast under favorable weather conditions.

Lindbergh flew over Cornwall, Cornwall, 9 miles west of Plymouth and two miles inland at 7.40 p.m., coming from a northerly direction and flying straight out to sea, almost due south-west over the channel, but by this time the flier had climbed to a greater altitude and the plane could not be identified with certainty.

The congratulations of the French Government were conveyed to Lindbergh by M. Fallieres, the Minister of Labor and Interior Minister of Commerce during the absence of M. Bokanowski in Spain.

50,000 Roar Welcome at Field As Lone American Lands After Ocean Dash of 33hr. 30min

Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, probably the most daring aviator of all time, completed the greatest flight in air history last night at 10.22 o'clock, when he set his Ryan monoplane down on Le Bourget Field just thirty-three hours and thirty minutes after he roared off from Roosevelt Field, outside of New York, 3,600 miles away.

To America goes the honor of having one of her sons as the first to fly between New York and Paris, and to the plucky, fair-haired youth who drove the plane alone on the long, hazardous journey not only goes the honor but the Orting prize of \$25,000 and a new world's record for a non-stop flight.

WILD RECLAM AT FIELD

If 50,000 devotees were assembled in a mad dance to strike simultaneously all of the beams in this land the site and bottom they would raise would never equal the frenzied enthusiasm and the hysterical roar that swept across the field as Lindbergh brought his silver-gray plane to a perfect landing in the glare of the powerful flood lights which illuminated the aerodrome.

Twenty-five thousand people inside the field surged forward to catch a glimpse of the daring twenty-five-year-old youth who defied the elements, and human endurance, to finish the most sensational flight since man first took to the air, and before his motor had stopped running this screaming mass had surrounded his plane.

In the frenzied rush it appeared for a moment as several persons might be cut to pieces by the whirling propeller, but as the crowd closed in on the plane Lindbergh turned the motor off and stepped out. For a moment he sat blinking at the mass through the glass shield of the cockpit until a New York Times reporter, one of the first to reach the machine, opened the cockpit door and stepped to the ground, his first trip abroad.

Commandant Weiss and Sergeant De Troye were the first to rush to his side and to offer him their arms as he stepped from the cockpit.

"Oh, you don't have to help me out," Lindbergh said, as he jumped to the ground.

"Well, I am here," he drawled, "are there any mechanics around?"

These were the first words he uttered on French soil with the screaming, enthusiastic din ringing in his ears.

When the crowd caught sight of his boyish face and his frank winning smile it roared anew and soon he was on the shoulders of a dozen Frenchmen and Americans, hysterical men and women shouting their congratulations.

Despite the fatiguing journey of thirty-three hours alone at the controls, after a start with only two hours sleep, he was still smiling and uttered a few "words" to the frenzied French well-wishers.

Greetings Are Mattered.

A thousand questions were shot at him, but they were lost in the roar. French and American officials ready to offer him greetings were lost in the mass and Lindbergh was truly greeted by the people of the land. Nothing could have held the mad crowd in check, and captain not for a youthful aviator who had crossed the Atlantic alone to win the promise of \$25,000.

Before he knew what had happened he was swept on top of the surging humanity away from his plane. The stout little plane that had faithfully carried him over the long stretch of sea seemed to draw little attention and it stood alone as the mob followed the flier.

He looked tired and worn as he swayed above the mass that reached out its hand to slap him on the back but his ear-to-ear grin never left. They put him down for a moment and the crowd in its frenzy seemed another to sweep upon their shoulders and carry to the airport office where Ambassador Herrick and French officials waited to greet him.

It was Harry Wesseler, of New York, blond and youthful and smiling. He was Lindbergh's to the crowd and his protests would not be heard nor would they be heeded as he was carried across the field, as screaming thousands waved their hats. Not until he was ushered into the building and before the reception committee

Thousands Cheer Plane

When the daring flier swung over the field out of a starry sky the thousands behind the iron-grilled enclosure lost all semblance of control and smashed the barriers, trampling policemen, officials, and spectators. Across the field they swept, like an angry wave, brushing all policemen aside. Here and there soldiers saving the bits of their rifles in an effort to stem the tide which tore everything aside.

Clothes were torn, hats were lost, and women were trampled as they struggled to their knees across the field to catch a glimpse of the youthful aviator. It was a mad mob that fought its way headlessly across the expanse of green to hold out the hand of France to the United States in a spontaneous greeting. No one cared the one desire was to get close enough to shake or greet or to get "bravo" in his ear.

Others pecked the windows of the hotel and terraces above as well as the roofs of any of the buildings that were available. Some had perfidious, precious and one man fell from a second story on the airway below, cutting both wrists.

Telephone Calls Bombard Herald

Editors of Three European Cities Glamor for Flight Details Over Single Wire

At the height of the excitement over the arrival of Lindbergh last night the editorial offices of The New York Herald were besieged by telephone calls asking for confirmation of the report and for details of the arrival. At one time the night editor was talking to the editors of three newspapers simultaneously, in cities as far apart as Nantes, Toulouse and Barcelona, Spain. All three tried to talk at once for fear of being cut off, and it was necessary to talk at least "in turn" while the others held the wire and asked for additional details as their turn came. The Herald phones were busy until an early hour this morning relaying the news to the suburban districts and to towns all over France.

SMALL RYAN PLANE IS SIMPLY MADE AIR MACHINE

The plane that Captain Lindbergh chose for his flight across the Atlantic is a Ryan monoplane manufactured by the company of that name at San Diego, Cal. It is an extremely light machine of comparatively small size.

The plane is mounted slightly above the fuselage and is moderately thick, with wood wings and ribs and covered with cloth. The leading edge of the plane is formed of magnesium plywood. It is braced to the fuselage by stream-lined steel-tube struts. The fining of steel tubing, and the tail surfaces also of steel.

The plane is featured by the easy and quick removal of the motor in case of need. This is accomplished by taking out four bolts, allowing the power plant to be replaced in thirty minutes. It carries a Wright engine, a 200 h.p. J. 50-cylinder air-cooled radial, giving a cruising speed of 115 miles an hour.

HUNDREDS OF TELEGRAMS ARRIVE FOR LINDBERGH

Ambassador Herrick sent the following message to Mr. Evangelino Lindbergh, mother of the flier, at Detroit:—

Warmest congratulations. Your incomparable son has honored me by becoming my guest. He is in fine condition and sleeping peacefully under Uncle Sam's roof.

Your non-stop flight from New York to Paris is a great step for the advance of aviation. Every one in the United States is proud of your accomplishment.

FRANK B. KELLOGG, Secretary of State.

Flood Lights Put On

As the sun sank a brilliant ball of fire behind the trees and buildings to the West, light began to flicker on the field, outlining the buildings and the landing runways from the air. As darkness approached the field, the flood lights flashed across the broad expanse, occasionally and workmen stood by the powerful searchlights ready to pick the flier out of the sky.

The thousands began to crowd forward, as the hour for his arrival was drawing near. Rockets and lights also into the air periodically to light the field and to guide the flier and the surging thousands scurried that he was nearing his arrival. Fashionably dressed women edged alongside of a simply clad mother and child for a point of vantage, while others not fortunate enough to be inside the flying field hung tensely on the high fence that kept them outside.

Coolidge's Message Greet Lindbergh

Among the "arduous" messages of congratulations received by Captain Lindbergh on his arrival in Paris, last night, were one from President Coolidge and one from Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg. Ambassador Myron T. Eisenhower sent from Paris a letter of congratulations to Lindbergh's mother. The messages follow:—

The American people rejoice with you at the brilliant termination of your heroic flight, the first non-stop flight by a lone aviator across the Atlantic. This accomplishment serves the record of American aviation. In warmest greetings of Americans to France you carry the assurance of our admiration of the intrepid Frenchman, Antoine Moutonnet and Gull, whose bold spirit first ventured.

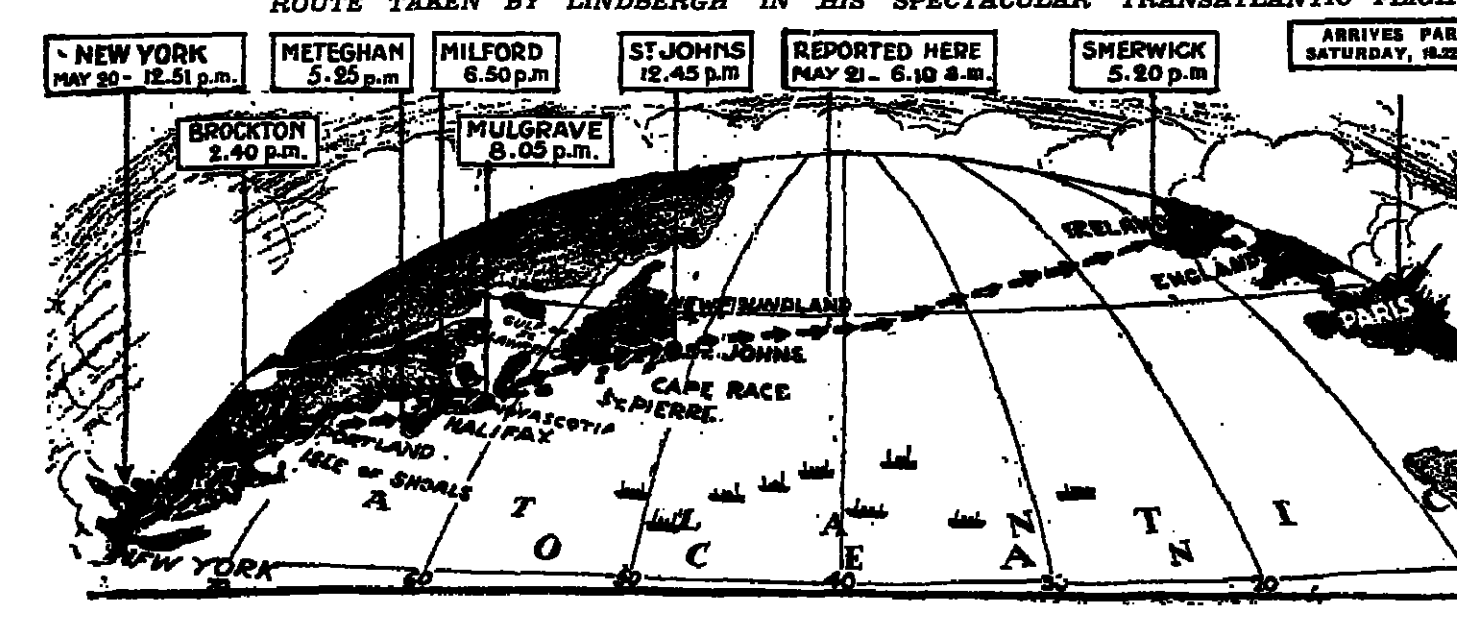
GALVIN COOLIDGE.

Ambassador Herrick sent the following message to Mr. Evangelino Lindbergh, mother of the flier, at Detroit:—

Warmest congratulations. Your incomparable son has honored me by becoming my guest. He is in fine condition and sleeping peacefully under Uncle Sam's roof.

Your non-stop flight from New York to Paris is a great step for the advance of aviation. Every one in the United States is proud of your accomplishment.

FRANK B. KELLOGG, Secretary of State.



Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.



THE LONGINES STYLE

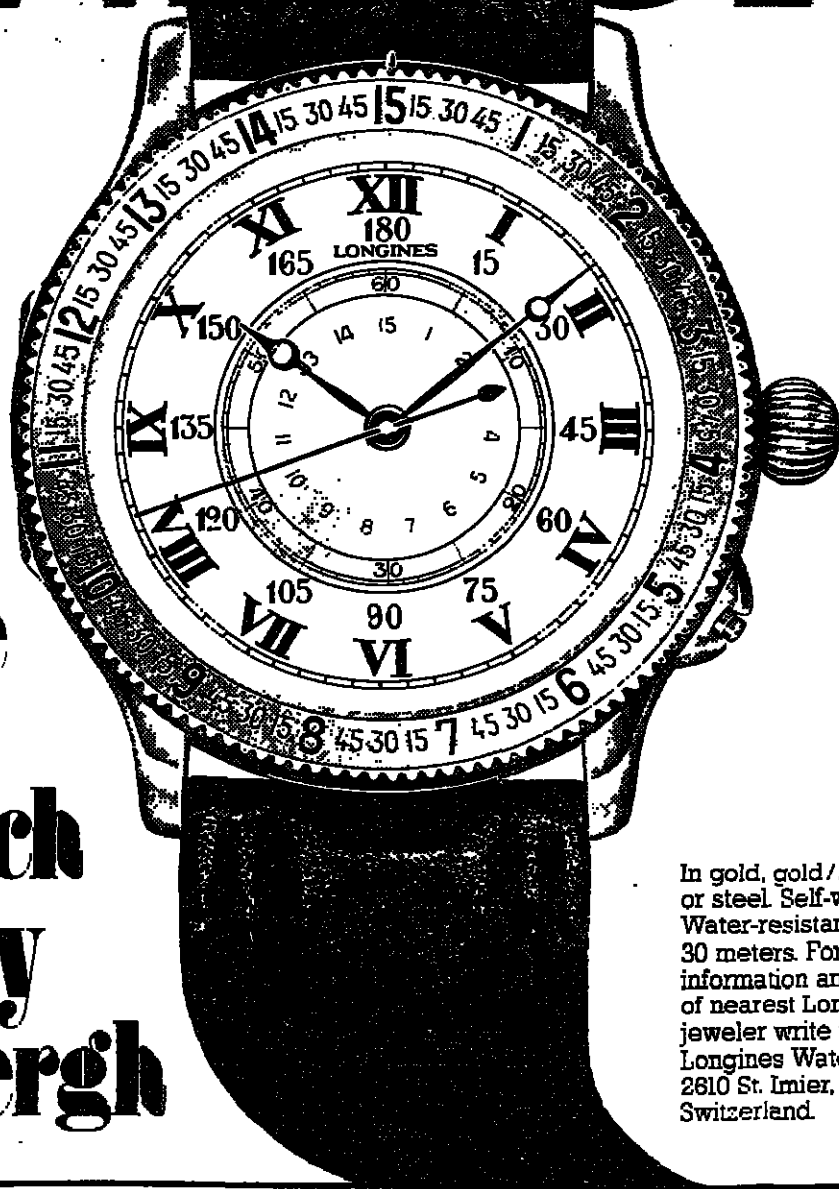


May 21, 1927 / Lindbergh lands at Le Bourget after a 33 hour 39 minute solo flight from New York

HISTORIC FLIGHT. HISTORIC WATCH.

A fascinating watch collection marks the 60th anniversary of Lindbergh's historic flight: faithful replicas of the Longines Hour Angle Watch, the navigator's timepiece designed by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

The Longines Hour Angle Watch designed by Charles A. Lindbergh



Deposited model

In gold, gold/steel, or steel. Self-winding. Water-resistant to 30 meters. For further information and name of nearest Longines jeweler write to Longines Watch Co., 2810 St. Imier, Switzerland.

LONGINES®

Timekeeper to the world of sports

WALL STREET WATCH

Calming the Shareowners When Mutual Assets Plunge

By VARTAN G. VARTAN New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the net asset value per share of Fidelity Magellan Fund, the largest U.S. stock mutual fund, suddenly plunges 11.41 percent, as it did on Monday, a small army of shareowners wonders in alarm: What on earth is happening? Admittedly, the stock market was rather weak that day. But the decline of 13.86 points in the Dow Jones industrial average was merely six-tenths of 1 percent.

That was nothing compared with the drop in net asset value of \$6.71, to \$52.09, for each Magellan share. Some shareowners asked: Had Peter Lynch, the portfolio manager with the hottest hand in the mutual fund business over the past 10 years, taken a huge wrong turn in the market? Had the \$8.8 billion fund been forced to dump stocks at a loss to meet a tidal wave of redemptions?

Nothing of the sort, was the comforting response from Fidelity Investments, the giant Boston-based financial complex that counts Magellan as its flagship fund.

By far the greatest part of the price decline, a Fidelity spokesman explained, represented a cash distribution of \$6.21 a share to about one million shareowner accounts of Magellan, which was effective on Monday. This consisted of \$5.84 in capital gains and 37 cents in dividends. Many shareowners prefer to reinvest such distributions in their mutual funds.

In any event, a cash distribution automatically lowers the net asset value, on a per-share basis, of any fund.

The flurry over the big drop in Magellan's net asset value points up the fact that, in the mutual fund tables carried by newspapers, there is nothing to differentiate a cash distribution from a decline that might result from the dynamics of the stock market. To rectify this situation, some mutual fund followers have suggested that distributions be designated by an explanatory symbol in the tabular material.

THEN, too, many funds do not pinpoint the precise date of when distributions are to be made. The prospectus of the Magellan Fund, for example, simply states that distributions are paid annually in May.

Last year was an exception in this respect. In May, the fund paid \$3.99 a share in capital gains and 46 cents in dividends. Then, in December, Magellan made an additional distribution of \$2.85 a share in capital gains so that shareowners could receive more favorable tax treatment before the new U.S. income tax law took effect in 1987.

"As an actual practice, many people prefer not to buy shares in a mutual fund shortly before the effective date of any distribution, because these payments are a taxable event for the shareowner," said Eric M. Kobren, who heads the Mutual Fund Investors Association in Needham, Massachusetts, an independent organization of shareholders in the 100-plus funds offered by Fidelity Investments.

Mr. Lynch, 43, took the helm of Magellan 10 years ago and charted the fund on a spectacular winning course. Between March 31, 1977, and March 31, 1987, his fund showed a total return — market gains plus reinvested dividends — of 1,962.33 percent, according to Lipper Analytical Services. Over that period, Standard & Poor's 500-stock index was ahead 380.35 percent.

In an interview Wednesday, Mr. Lynch said it was unreasonable for investors to assume that Magellan can continue to grow at such a phenomenal rate in the future. "It is partly a function of the present size of the fund," he said. "But an important consideration, too, is that the stock market now is more fairly priced than it was in the past. In the late 1970s, there were a lot of small growth companies that were overlooked and undervalued."

For a fund with assets of more than \$1 billion, he suggested that "a reasonable growth target might be to beat the general market by 5 or 6 percent a year."

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates. Includes sub-sections for Cross Rates and Other Dollar Values.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Gold. Includes sub-sections for Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Gold.

EC Sees Slower Growth

Projects Rate Of 2.2% in '87

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Community on Thursday predicted slower economic expansion this year in the 12-nation bloc and only a slight boost in the growth rate in 1988.

The EC's executive body said it expected growth of 2.2 percent in the EC's gross domestic product this year, down from 2.5 percent in 1987.

It predicted that the GDP would grow 2.3 percent in 1988, but that it would not be enough to create new jobs or cut unemployment.

GDP measures the total value of nations' goods and services, excluding income from foreign investments.

The 1987 forecast for the EC as a whole was reduced from a 2.8 forecast last fall.

The EC predicted that the unemployment rate would go no more than stabilize at the "unacceptably high level" of 11.8 percent this year and next after standing at 12 percent in 1986.

The European Commission predicted Thursday that the West German growth rate would drop to 1.5 percent this year from 2.5 percent last year before rising to 2 percent next year.

The commission said that British economic growth, which was at 2.4 percent last year, would hit 3.1 percent in 1987, one of the highest rates in the EC.

It said unemployment in Britain would fall to 11.3 percent this year from 12.1 percent in 1986, and to 10.8 percent next year.

The report forecast the following 1987 economic growth rates for the 12 EC nations, with the 1988 forecast in parentheses:

Belgium, 1.2 percent (2.1 percent); West Germany, 1.5 (2.0); Spain, 2.8 (3.0); Ireland, 1.1 (1.6); Italy, 3.2 (2.8); the Netherlands, 1.7 (1.1); Portugal, 3.4 (3.3); and Britain, 3.1 (2.6).

Denmark's economy is forecast to contract 0.2 percent this year and grow 0.5 percent in 1988.

(Reuters, AP)

France Eases Controls On Foreign Exchange

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Finance Ministry, reflecting the government's effort to make French industry more competitive internationally, announced Thursday the easing of foreign exchange controls, primarily for corporations.

The steps, which a U.S. banker described as "modest," will soon be officially published. They are:

• Corporations operating in France will be given complete freedom to manage their foreign exchange operations, including contracting and management of foreign debt. "Using options, swaps or whatever will no longer require justification," said an adviser to Finance Minister Edouard Balladur.

• Companies will be allowed to take up to the ministry described as "a global approach" to foreign exchange management by allowing corporations to manage currency positions of the parent company and of subsidiaries simultaneously. Previously, the operations were handled separately.

• The monopoly of banks over the exchange of foreign bank notes and traveler's checks will end, and French residents will no longer have to obtain approval from the government to import and export gold ingots and coins.

"Our most important goal is not to make the franc an international currency," a ministry adviser said, "but rather to eliminate red tape and make the system more efficient."

Fiat Will Buy Nissan's Stake In Failed Factory Near Naples

By David Brown Special to the Herald Tribune

ROME — Fiat SpA has agreed to buy Nissan Motor Co.'s 50 percent stake in a failed auto factory near Naples, the Italian automaker said Thursday.

Fiat did not disclose the purchase price for the plant owned by the joint venture Alfa-Romeo e Nissan Autoveicoli SpA, or Arna, which folded a year ago.

The agreement, signed in Tokyo, marked the end of Nissan's attempts to expand in the tightly controlled Italian auto market.

Nissan was reportedly rebuffed when it sought to renegotiate or take full control of the joint venture after its partner in Arna, Alfa Romeo, was acquired by Fiat late last year from the state holding company Finmeccanica SpA.

Direct Japanese auto exports to Italy are limited to between 2,000 and 3,000 vehicles a year under a postwar agreement between the two countries.

The Nissan-Alfa venture was set



John S. Reed, the chairman of Citicorp, and his family, left.

Citicorp's Hard-Liner Turns Tables

By Wiping Debt Slate Clean, Reed Unnerves His Rivals

By Robert A. Bennett New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John S. Reed, Citicorp's 48-year-old chairman, has finally made his mark.

Until Tuesday, when he announced that Citicorp would add \$3 billion to its loan-loss reserves in an attempt to face up to its troubled Third World loans, he had operated quietly in the shadow of his predecessor and mentor, Walter B. Wriston.

But with this audacious move, which will result in a \$2.5 billion quarterly loss, the second biggest in U.S. corporate history, Mr. Reed has become a power in his own right.

Although Citicorp, with almost \$200 billion in assets, is far bigger than any other bank in the United States, Mr. Reed had been merely one among equals in the councils of bankers and government officials. His advice, especially on how to deal with the Third World debt crisis, was rejected more often than not.

But on Tuesday, Mr. Reed finally demonstrated that he is a man who cannot be ignored. He defied many of his colleagues at other banks and officials at the Treasury and the Federal Reserve and took the initiative.

Mr. Reed's move also made it dramatically clear that Citicorp is his institution, playing to his tune. The short-term cost will be great, creating Citicorp's first

loss since the Depression. But in taking the provision, Citicorp is wiping the slate clean and setting up the bank for the Reed era.

Mr. Wriston had believed that Third World loans would be repaid, and he kept Citicorp's reserves for future loan losses at a low level by industry standards. Mr. Reed was not nearly so sanguine, and he has been building

up Citicorp's reserves, hurting quarterly earnings. Last year, for example, the drain on profit amounted to about \$500 million. By dramatically increasing reserves Tuesday, Mr. Reed in effect decided to take one big hit rather than drag out the pain over the next six years or so.

If all works the way he hopes, Citicorp will emerge as one of the strongest and most profitable banks in the nation. But the gamble could be costly for other banks that lack Citicorp's financial strength. Although it is too early to tell, the financial markets may now demand that other banks take similar steps, which could threaten the stability of financially weaker institutions.

Such concerns did not appear to daunt Mr. Reed. Despite the extraordinary loss, he was amazingly chipper, even jovial, at the news conference Tuesday in which he announced Citicorp's move. Asked how he had decided

on what amount should be added to the reserve, Mr. Reed jokingly placed his forefinger in his mouth and put it up to the wind.

Immediately after the news conference, he walked down a flight of stairs to attend the bank's First Annual Dinner to Award Technological Achievement.

Mr. Reed also showed little concern about how his action might affect other banks. While he did not have to name the banks that he had informed of his move, he did with a sheepish grin, he said he had called his counterparts at BankAmerica Corp. and Manufacturers Hanover Corp.

Because of their large troubled loan portfolios and relatively weak financial structure, they are widely believed to be two of the big banks most vulnerable to runs if they are forced to add heavily to their loan-loss reserves. By saying that he had spoken with them, Mr. Reed only called attention to their weaker condition.

Other bankers, such as John F. McGillicuddy, the chairman of Manufacturers Hanover, have fought for a soft approach, including concessions on interest rates. In contrast, Mr. Reed has urged banks to take a harder line.

With the apparent backing of Treasury Secretary James A.

See REED, Page 17

Group to Buy Burlington for \$2.07 Billion

The Associated Press GREENSBORO, North Carolina — Burlington Industries Inc., moving to avoid a hostile takeover, said Thursday it had agreed to be acquired by an investor group in a \$2.07 billion leveraged buyout.

The group, called BI/MS Holdings Inc., was led by the New York investment banking firm Morgan Stanley & Co.

It said it would promptly launch a tender offer to pay \$76 for each of Burlington's 27.3 million common shares outstanding.

The offer tops a \$72-a-share tender offer from a New York investor, Asher B. Edelman, and Dominion Textile Inc., Canada's leading textile concern. Burlington is the largest U.S. textile maker.

Mr. Edelman's office said Thursday that the investor would decline comment until he could analyze the Burlington agreement.

Officials at Dominion Textile did not immediately return a telephone call requesting comment.

In trading Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, Burlington shares were the third-most-active issue, closing at \$75.125, up \$2.875.

In a leveraged buyout, a company goes private after it is acquired by an investor group that finances the transaction with mostly borrowed money. The debt is then repaid with funds from the target company's cash flow or asset sales.

Burlington said that Bankers Trust Co. would lead a syndicate of banks to provide as much as \$1.85 billion in financing for the transaction, while Morgan Stanley would arrange additional financing.

An official of the Morgan Stanley group, who agreed to discuss the deal on the condition he not be identified, said, "There are probably going to be some asset sales, but it's not a bust-up type of thing. They're buying the company to operate it."

Burlington, with \$2.78 billion in sales for its fiscal year ended Sept. 27, 1986, produces a variety of textiles, fabrics and related goods for the apparel and home-furnishing markets, and for industrial uses.

Burlington said that after its proposed buyout, its senior executives

would remain with the company, including the chairman and chief executive officer, Frank S. Greenberg.

"We believe that we have fulfilled our commitment to maximize value to our shareholders," Mr. Greenberg said in a statement.

If Burlington goes private, it would end a bitter battle between Burlington's management and the Edelman-Dominion partnership.

The Edelman-Dominion group, which already owns 13.4 percent of Burlington, triggered the takeover fight last month when it proposed buying the company for \$60 a share.

Bonn Is Said To Plan Limited Airbus Funding

Reuters BONN — West Germany reaffirmed its commitment to help fund the future development of the European Airbus consortium, but rejected the group's cash requirements as being too high, official sources said Thursday.

They said the West German arm of Airbus, Deutsche Airbus, and its parent, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, were seeking 7 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.9 billion) in financing for the four-nation Airbus project.

Cash for Airbus was discussed Thursday by senior West German officials, including Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

After the meeting, the official sources said that when the government announces a decision on Airbus financing next month, its allocation would be below 7 billion DM.

They said that about 3 billion DM would be earmarked to develop the new Airbus A-330 and A-340 models, and 1.9 DM to take over existing debts and guarantees linked to the A-310 and A-320 models.



FOR THE MAN WITH EXCEPTIONAL GOALS, PRIVATE BANKING IN SWITZERLAND

For affluent individuals the world over, Switzerland means security, stability, confidentiality. TDB combines these major advantages with the finest in personal service.

Through our offices in Geneva and Chiasso, we offer a full range of private banking services, from fiduciary deposits to asset management. Moreover, as part of American Express Bank Ltd., with its 99 offices in 43 countries, we serve our clients on a global scale.

TDB clients also have access to the unique investment opportunities offered by the American Express family of companies — world leaders in the financial services field.

And for certain clients we provide American Express Bank Gold Card® privileges and our exclusive Premier Services.™

TDB, the 6th largest commercial bank in Switzerland, is an affiliate of American Express Company, which has assets of more than US\$99 billion and shareholders' equity in excess of US\$5.7 billion.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK logo and address information: An American Express company, Trade Development Bank head office in Geneva, at 96-98, rue du Rhône.

While we move with the times, our traditional policies do not change. At the heart of our business is the maintenance of a strong and diversified deposit base. Our portfolio of assets is also well diversified, and it is a point of principle with us to keep a conservative ratio of capital to deposits and a high degree of liquidity — sensible strategies in these uncertain times.

TDB: an exceptional bank for the man with exceptional goals. Visit us on your next trip to Switzerland. Or telephone: in Geneva, 022/37 21 11; in Chiasso, 091/44 87 85.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Boeing Wins 51 Orders for 737-500

SEATTLE — Four airlines have ordered 51 of Boeing Co.'s new 737-500 and taken options on 22 more in transactions with an estimated overall value of \$2.1 billion, the company said Thursday.

INTERNATIONAL EARNINGS

Japan Trading Firms Gain

TOKYO — Five major Japanese trading companies reported their unconsolidated profit Thursday for the year ended March 31, although sales slipped, largely because of the stronger yen.

Mitsubishi Corp. said that profit fell 7.6 percent to 21.50 billion yen (\$154 million at current exchange rates). Sales dropped 27.4 percent to 11,834 billion yen, largely because of lower prices for crude oil and liquefied natural gas.

Among those reporting higher profits, C. Itoh & Co. said earnings rose 19.4 percent to 9.04 billion yen, although sales dropped 7 percent to 14.25 billion yen because of the appreciating currency and lower crude oil prices.

Mitsui & Co. said its profit rose nearly 1 percent to 9.61 billion yen. It blamed a sharp decline in exports for the 21.2 percent slump in sales to 12.63 billion yen.

Sumitomo Corp.'s earnings rose 2.9 percent to 22.77 billion yen, but sales fell 9.2 percent to 12.92 trillion yen, reflecting the higher yen and lower prices of oil and other primary products.

Marubeni Corp. said its profit rose 12.3 percent to 6.07 billion yen. Sales fell 7.5 percent to 12.87 trillion yen because of the year's sharp appreciation. But earnings per share rose to 6.23 yen from 5.79 yen.

Nishio Iwai Corp. increased its profit 3.2 percent to 4.01 billion yen, although sales fell 17 percent to 7.32 trillion yen. Earnings per share slipped to 6.53 yen from 6.65 yen.

Earnings Slump at Hitachi, Toshiba

TOKYO — Two of Japan's leading electronics companies reported sharp drops in unconsolidated earnings Thursday for the year ended March 31, also because of the stronger yen.

Hitachi Ltd. said that profit slumped 39 percent to 53.31 billion yen. Sales declined by 3 percent to 2.92 trillion yen, largely because of a sharp drop in exports. Net earnings per share fell to 18.92 yen from 31.40 yen.

Toshiba Corp. profit plunged 56.2 percent to 23.70 billion yen, largely on lower export earnings caused by the currency's strength. Sales were 0.6 percent lower at 2.50 trillion yen. Toshiba suffered foreign exchange losses of 120 billion yen because of the yen's steep appreciation.

Huhtamaeki Becomes a Drug Name

Finnish Confectioner Gobbles Pharmaceutical Units

By Juris Kaza
Special to the Herald Tribune
HELSINKI — Consider, for a moment, some of the blue-chip names in pharmaceuticals: Squibb, Bayer, Upjohn, Hoffmann-La Roche, Huhtamaeki.

Wait a minute. Huhta-who? Well, maybe it's not yet big enough to roll off the tongue. But the Finnish company, as little known as it is, is making a name for itself in the pharmaceutical industry by following its expansion into the international candy business by exploiting the first pharmaceutical developed wholly in Finland.

In the last four years Huhtamaeki (pronounced Hoot-a-may-kee) has busied itself creating Leaf Inc., one of the top 10 candy makers in the United States. But now development of Normosang, a treatment for acute hepatic porphyria, "is tantamount to graduating among the real pharmaceutical-producing countries," said Huhtamaeki's board chairman, Asko Tarkka.

The jump from candy to pharmaceuticals is a sign that despite efforts in recent years to narrow its range of activities, Huhtamaeki is still very much a diverse conglomerate. The group's other businesses range from making Finnish berry liquors and disposable cups to advertising and international trading in frozen seafood.

"We were overdiversified, and we have slowly and carefully dropped out of the businesses we had outside the area of consumer goods," Mr. Tarkka said. But he adds, "The culture of this company is to be in several businesses."

Mr. Tarkka sees pharmaceuticals as another of the specialized consumer products that Huhtamaeki has been selling for over 40 years.

As a treatment for a relatively rare disease, Normosang should find market niches in many countries, and approval is being sought from health authorities in several markets, Mr. Tarkka said. The drug was approved for use in Finland in late 1985.

Hepatic porphyria is a hereditary disease resulting from the overproduction of porphyrins, a blood constituent. Symptoms include abdominal pain, paralysis, and psychiatric disorders.

The disease strikes about one in 100,000 people of Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, or German descent. Porphyria is believed to have caused the "madness" of King George III of England.

Even if few people need this specific drug, the company said, the process of developing the treatment should have widespread applications for other diseases. In nine years of development from 1976, the company spent about 35 million markkaa (\$8.07 million at current exchange rates) on research and development, or about 60 percent of the company's full budget for that area in 1985.

Medica Group Ltd., the developer of Normosang, was acquired by Huhtamaeki in 1985. Its operations have been merged with Huhtamaeki's Leiras pharmaceutical division, which was launched just after World War II.

But foreign analysts are a little skeptical about Huhtamaeki's prospects as an international pharmaceutical maker.

Gerald Nordberg, of Reinbeimer, Nordberg in New York, a securities brokerage that closely follows Nordic markets, said, "My own feeling is that Leiras is not strong enough to stand on its own."

Analysts view the confectionary business as the strongest and biggest part of Huhtamaeki and

Renault Board Backs Sale Of AMC Stake to Chrysler

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — The board of Renault SA has approved the sale of its 46.1 percent stake in American Motors Corp. to Chrysler Corp., the French automaker said Thursday.

The state-owned auto group said it would sign a draft agreement in the next few days, but noted that the accord must also be approved by French and U.S. regulatory authorities and AMC and Chrysler shareholders. Renault said it would retain control of AMC until August, when the merger is to take place.

AMC's board announced Wednesday it had accepted Chrysler's bid after receiving a sweetened offer of \$4.50 a share, which raised the value of the buyout proposal to about \$830 million.

As part of the merger, Chrysler is to buy Renault's stake in AMC for \$200 million in notes carrying 9.75 percent interest rate, buy its interest in AMC's finance subsidiary for \$35 million and relieve Renault of potential commitments to AMC valued at 760 million francs (\$128.3 million). In addition, a contingency payment based on future AMC sales could range up to \$350 million. (A.P. AFP)

BMW Revenue Rose 11% In 4 1/2 Months to May 15

MUNICH — Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, the West German car maker, reported Thursday that parent company revenue rose to 6 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.38 billion) in the four and a half months to May 15, an 11-percent gain from a year earlier.

The managing board chairman, Eberhard von Kuenheim, said that production rose 5 percent from a year earlier to 180,000 cars, and that sales were up to 4 to 4.5 percent, also to 180,000 cars. The company said the figures reflected a trend toward sales of more expensive cars.

He said he expected similar growth rates throughout this year. He declined to comment on profit so far this year.

BMW said that its market share in West Germany was 5.5 percent so far this year, unchanged from 1986.

Mr. von Kuenheim also said he expected BMW's exports to match last year's record levels, although export earnings could be reduced by the lower dollar.

In a healthy sign for the company, Mr. Kuenheim said that parent

BUSINESS PEOPLE

CSX Assigns Hintz to Put Sea-Land on Track

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

CSX Corp. has assigned Robert L. Hintz, an executive vice president and troubleshooter, to put its new acquisition Sea-Land Corp. on a stronger footing and to integrate its container shipping business with its rail, barge and truck divisions.

"The fact that I don't know anything about it doesn't bother me at all," Mr. Hintz said. He is used to it. In similar cases in the past, he has studied up on a business he has taken over, thrown himself into its day-to-day management and then selected the managers he wanted to run it.

Sea-Land operates a fleet of more than 50 container ships and has more than 100,000 containers serving 63 countries. The company was spun off in 1984 by R.J. Reynolds Industries, which subsequently merged with Nabisco Brands to become RJR Nabisco Inc.

Sea-Land was acquired by CSX, a conglomerate based in Richmond, Virginia, earlier this year after a takeover fight with Harold C. Simmons, a Texas financier. Sea-Land lost \$59.7 million last year in an industry plagued by overcapacity, but the company has since returned to profitability.

Mr. Hintz, 56, joined CSX in 1963 from the Allstate Insurance unit of Sears, Roebuck & Co. He

To Our Readers

Please send information about management changes to: Business People, International Herald Tribune, 181 St. Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly Cedex, France. Telex 612-718, Fax 4637-9370

became executive vice president in 1984. In 1985 he added the post of chief of CSX's energy company, Texas Gas Resources Corp., and in 1986 also took on the leadership of Rockresorts Inc., CSX's luxury resort division.

The Africa Development Bank has appointed Mary Okelo, who had been the Women's World Banking representative for Africa, as special adviser to the development bank's president, Babacar N'Diaye, 50, of Senegal. The bank is headquartered in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Mrs. Okelo, a 40-year-old Kenyan, became the first woman manager at Barclays Bank of Kenya 10 years ago. She was a founder of the Kenyan affiliate of Women's World Banking, which was established in 1979 to help women gain access to credit through loan guarantees, management training and

local organizations. She will remain an adviser and trustee of WWB, which is based in New York.

Dow Chemical Co. of Midland, Michigan, has promoted Frank P. Popoff to president and chief operating officer. Mr. Popoff, 51, had been executive vice president in charge of Dow's international business. The Dow board also said it intended to give Mr. Popoff the additional post of chief executive on Dec. 1, Paul F. Orefice, 59, who had been chairman, president and chief executive, will retain the chairmanship.

Chase Manhattan Corp. of New York has named Hortensia E. Sampetro, a vice president of its bank-owned subsidiary, as master trust executive for its Global Securities Information and Pension Trust Group, which has more than 150 corporate clients with pension assets exceeding \$60 billion. Ms. Sampetro, 37, had been vice chairman and business executive for Chase Bank International.

Osterreichische Landesbank of Vienna has named Friedrich Heigl to head its U.S. operations, based in New York, with the title of chief executive officer for North America and senior general manager. Mr. Heigl, a 39-year-old Austrian, had been general manager of the New York office of Hessische Landesbank of Frankfurt. He started his career with Citibank in Frankfurt.

REED: Citicorp's Hard-Liner Unnerves His 'Soft' Rivals

(Continued from first finance page)

Baker 3d, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, and other leading commercial bankers. Mr. McGillicuddy prevailed in recent negotiations, particularly those concerning Philippine and Chilean debt. Mr. Reed was accused of being a troublemaker who made the talks all the more difficult.

Citicorp eventually knuckled under. But as a result of his latest action, Mr. Reed may have the last word. He said that the \$3 billion in reserves primarily reflected concerns about Third World debt, indicating that he thought there was a good chance that a substantial amount of the loans would not be repaid in full.

At his news conference, Mr. Reed stressed that the move was Citicorp's decision alone. "We do not believe everybody needs to do this," he said.

This is not the first time that Mr. Reed has displayed a seemingly insensitive nature.

In 1985, when he announced a reshuffling of senior management, a reporter asked about the fate of Richard M. Kovacevich, a close associate who had turned the New York branch system from a losing operation into a big moneymaker.

Mr. Reed calmly responded that the bank would like to find a place for Mr. Kovacevich, but that for the moment he was "scrounging around for a job" within the bank. Mr. Kovacevich is now vice chairman and heir apparent at Norwest Bancorp. in Minneapolis.

Mr. Reed gained a reputation for being abrasive and insensitive early in his career as a result of the methods he used in solving the bank's serious back-office problems. He became known as "The Brat" for cutting the payroll, setting broad new guidelines without explanation and dealing abruptly with subordinates.

He worked longer and longer

hours, spending little time at his Greenwich, Connecticut, home with his wife, the former Sally Foreman, and his four children, who now range in age from 12 to 22.

The routine became emotionally stressful for the family. So Mr. Reed changed his hours, making a point of getting home by 6 P.M., even if it meant going to the office at 4:30 A.M. And at least until he became chairman in June 1984, Mr.

Corps of Engineers and then spent a year as a systems analyst at Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Linthe Wriston, who enjoyed the limelight, Mr. Reed seems to have little desire for publicity. When he speaks to the news media, it is usually for a specific Citicorp purpose. And even then, reporters often are required to operate under unusual restrictions, such as not quoting Mr. Reed directly. This attitude has become widespread throughout the organization.

Following his successful restructuring of Citicorp's back office, Mr. Reed was asked by Mr. Wriston to develop the bank's consumer business.

The effort was expensive. And for many years the so-called Individual Bank, one of Citicorp's major units, posted big losses that dragged down Citicorp's earnings. The company's profits then were largely generated by Institutional Bank, the Citicorp unit that deals with governments and corporations, and a large percentage of those profits came from the bank's international operations, particularly in Brazil and other Latin American countries.

Despite bitter resentment from officers in the Institutional Bank, whose bonuses were being cut as a result of the Individual Bank's problems, Mr. Wriston stood behind Mr. Reed.

Then the tables turned. In the early 1980's, the international debt crisis arose and the once highly profitable Institutional Bank fell on hard times. Meanwhile, the Individual Bank became a key profit center.



Asko Tarkka, chairman of Huhtamaeki.

simplifying distribution and billing. "Out of some dozen local companies that we bought, we dropped more than half of their product assortment and picked up products that sell U.S.-wide," Mr. Tarkka said.

Some of the best known U.S. brands sold by Leaf include Good & Plenty and the Zagnut and Clark bars.

Leaf has turned a profit from the outset, Mr. Tarkka said. Its pretax earnings nearly doubled to \$13 million in 1986 from \$7 million in 1985, and the company expects further improvement.

Despite Huhtamaeki's expansion plans, analysts in Finland and abroad say there is a shortage of liquidity in the shares that can be held by foreign portfolio investors.

Huhtamaeki officials and outside analysts say that the shortage of shares is unlikely to be relieved soon, even though Finland is raising to 40 percent from 20 percent the portion of a com-

pany's capital that can be held by foreign portfolio investors.

Timo Nikinmaa, a senior analyst with Helsinki's Uuitas Ltd., said that a charitable foundation that was given around 30 percent of Huhtamaeki's shares has no interest in more volatile, international trading in the company's equity.

Mr. Nordberg said in New York that he would welcome an arrangement in which Leaf Inc. issued shares on the U.S. market as an international confectionary group that investors could compare with similar companies.

"Huhtamaeki itself is too diverse and hard to grasp," he said. With annual sales of Leaf Inc. at nearly \$315 million, the United States would be a likely place for an equity offer.

Eero Aho, Huhtamaeki's chief financial officer, said that an issue of up to 500,000 new free shares in the company had been authorized, but that Huhtamaeki was in no rush to exercise that right.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Real estate listings categorized by region: PARIS AREA FURNISHED, PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK CITY TOWNHOUSE, LONDON, AMERICAN BACHELOR, LUXURY MIDTOWN FIFTH AVE., MIAMI BEACH, SPAIN, BRISA - AUGUST, MIAMI BEACH, AMERICAN SURGEON, WIFE and child care, AMERICAN PROFESSOR, SWAP BANANAS APARTMENT.

Chemical Bank Home Loans. Special Terms for UK Mortgages. *100% mortgages for expatriates. *highly competitive rates. Phone Barne Lewis-Harwell on 01-380 5019/5214

Avant d'engager l'avenir de votre entreprise... Consultez BOUYGUES IMMOBILIER (1) 48 25 44 77

Security Pacific International Leasing (Europe), Inc. 7% DM 60,000,000 - Bonds of 1984/1988 - Private Placement - Change of Name. Security Pacific International Leasing (Europe), Inc. has changed its name to Security Pacific EuroFinance, Inc. The Bonds of this issue will still be valid and not be changed. by order COMMERZBANK

KNOEDLER-MODARCO S.A. 1986 DIVIDEND. The Annual ordinary meeting of stockholders of Knoedler-Modarco S.A., held on May 12, 1987 in New York, New York, has decided to pay a dividend of U.S. \$7. - per common share of U.S. \$100. - par value on 1986 profits. The dividend is payable at the Banque Paribas (Suisse) S.A., 2 Place de Hollande, 1204 Geneva (and its branches in Basel, Lugano and Zurich) as from May 18, 1987 against remittance of the coupon No. 14.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Up on Discount Rate Rumor

NEW YORK — The dollar closed slightly firmer Thursday in New York as predictions of further falls were countered by rumors of an imminent rise in the 5.5 percent U.S. discount rate, dealers said.

A similar pattern had emerged in Europe, where market participants refrained from active trading ahead of Friday's release of the revised U.S. figure on the first-quarter gross national product.

Daniel Holland, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York, said that the dollar drifted down from the day's highs when the Federal Reserve Board supplied liquidity to the banking system, a move that tends to push interest rates lower.

In New York, the dollar still closed higher, at 1.7765 DM from 1.7750 Wednesday. It also rose from 140.65 yen from 139.75, to 1.4570 Swiss francs from 1.4560 and to 5.9425 French francs from 5.9395.

The British pound also eased against the dollar, to \$1.6800 from \$1.6810.

Dealers said that the revised U.S. figure for first-quarter GNP

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Rate, and Change. Includes London Dollar Rates for Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, and French franc.

The U.S. Commerce Department originally reported the GNP growth figure at 4.3 percent, the strongest gain in nearly three years. But the rise, reflected a surge in business inventories rather than strength in the economy.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.7765 DM, up from 1.7740 DM on Wednesday, and at 140.50 yen, up from 139.60 yen. It rose to 1.4595 Swiss francs from 1.4550 and to 5.9455 French francs from 5.9295.

The dollar also rose against the British pound, which fell to \$1.6795 from \$1.6835.

Sterling finished little changed, despite an opinion poll suggesting that the ruling Conservative Party's lead over the opposition Labor Party had narrowed to 3 percentage points as the June 11 election approaches.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed higher at 1.7777 DM in Frankfurt, up from 1.7697 Thursday, and in Paris at 5.9485 French francs, up from 5.9220.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.4595 Swiss francs, up from 1.4485.

Bankers and businessmen welcomed the announcement, saying that the suspension of curbs would improve Taiwan's image as a major trading nation.

"It is indeed a giant step for Taiwan," said John Brinsden, the Taiwan manager for Standard Chartered Bank.

At the Finance Ministry, Mr. Chen said that businesses and individuals would be allowed to hold unlimited amounts of foreign exchange under the proposal.

Mr. Chen said that the government reserved the right to reimpose controls if the country had a trade deficit or if its foreign exchange reserves dropped sharply.

Philip Chou, head of the central bank's foreign exchange department, said, "The time is ripe for us to liberalize our foreign exchange controls. People will be allowed to freely hold U.S. dollars and use them."

Gold and Silver Slip as Investors Sell for Profits

LONDON — Gold and silver prices slipped Thursday from Wednesday's closing levels as an increasing number of investors took a calmer look at Citicorp's decision to set aside \$3 billion against doubtful loans to developing countries.

Gold ended the day \$6.25 lower at \$469.25 an ounce, \$13.25 off its 49-year high of \$482.50 reached here Wednesday.

The market is also beginning to lose its unregulated offshore status, gradually falling under the supervisory and regulatory control of national banking authorities.

The immediate threat of regulation comes from Britain, which has reshaped its domestic financial landscape and intends to apply its new rules to everyone doing business there.

Dealers said precious metals prices also eased on speculation of higher U.S. interest rates, which could strengthen the dollar as an investment currency and make speculative buying of bullion more expensive.

Silver closed at \$8.875 an ounce, down from \$9.155.

Citicorp Move Will Complicate Debt Talks

MEXICO CITY — Citicorp's decision to add \$3 billion to its reserves as protection against weak loans is certain to complicate the process of obtaining the new money that Latin American debtors will soon require, according to government officials, bankers and diplomats across the region.

"This definitely does send a message to high-debt countries in the Third World that the next time around the negotiations are going to be even tougher," a diplomat who specializes in economic affairs said Wednesday.

The potential consequences of the Citicorp action were seen as most serious for Brazil and Mexico, the two largest debtors in Latin America and the two countries in the region where Citicorp's exposure is greatest.

Of the bank's Third World loan portfolio of \$14.7 billion, \$4.6 billion is in Brazil and \$2.8 billion in Mexico, making Citicorp the largest bank lender in both countries.

The Citicorp announcement stirred out no one country. But the initial reaction in Brazil, whose \$108 billion foreign debt is the largest in the Third World, recognized that the measure was aimed in large part at the government of President José Sarney, already crippled by

hyperinflation, political squabbling and its decision in February to suspend interest payments.

That move was seen as increasing Brazil's leverage in renegotiating its loans at favorable interest rates. But Citicorp's action in effect shows that it already regards at least some of these loans as a lost cause, and increases the bank's bargaining power.

In a statement issued Tuesday night in Brasilia after a meeting with a Citicorp representative, Finance Minister Luis Carlos Bresser Pereira said the bank's action "in no way alters Brazil's policy in relation to the foreign debt" and would "not affect Brazil's relationship with Citibank."

The Mexican government had no immediate official comment on the

As Controls Widen, Bond Dealers See a Fight for Survival

As London is the capital of the Euro market, the regulatory changes will increase the cost of doing business by setting more stringent standards on the capital backing of securities firms. Regulators will also change the way business is conducted by requiring more transparency of pricing.

Some bankers say that these rules, as well as proposals from the European Commission in Brussels for prospectuses to be issued before new issues are marketed, may drive the capital market to some other, less regulated center.

At a panel discussion on the first day of the annual two-day conference, Andrew Large, chief executive of Swiss Bank Corp. International of London, told delegates that regulation was inevitable.

The international capital market has become the "victim of its own success," too large to continue to escape supervision, he said.

The issue is expected to discussed at a general meeting Friday. On Thursday, Charles McVeigh 3d, chairman of Salomon Brothers International, outlined the opposition of the major trading houses.

"Firms that commit capital to the secondary market, and large resources in human terms," cannot "boil all that down to a two-way price and have the rest of the community trade around it," he said.

The major market-makers argue that such a procedure would wipe out trading profits and drive market-makers out of the business, ultimately drying up liquidity in the secondary market to the disadvantage of all market participants.

The keynote speaker on Thursday, Yusuke Kashiwagi, chairman of the Bank of Tokyo, called for Japanese authorities to loosen restrictions, such as withholding tax on interest, turnover tax on securities trading, and new issue registration requirements, so that more international business can be initiated within Japan.

Brazil Seeking 90 Days To Pay Short-Term Debt

BRASILIA — Brazil has told its foreign bank creditors it needs a 90-day extension on repaying \$14.5 billion of short-term debt due this month, the central bank said Thursday.

Originally due March 31 but extended through May, the loans comprise \$10 billion in interbank deposits and \$4.5 billion in trade financing.

Bankers here said they had expected the move as Brazil, with \$11 billion in foreign debt, did not have the resources to repay. They said the request was probably aimed at giving the country's new economic planners time to boost its trade surplus and cut inflation.

In February, Brazil suspended interest payments on \$66 billion in medium- and long-term debt owed to foreign banks, saying it needed to preserve its foreign exchange reserves, then standing at \$3.9 billion.

There were some predictions that Mexico might benefit from the Citicorp action in the short run, especially if the value of Mexican loans in the secondary paper market, now about \$5 to 60 cents on the dollar, were to fall further.

"If the banks dump debt at a discount," a foreign banker said, "Mexico could tap some of the \$11 billion in its reserves and accelerate the purchase of its own paper."

Other Third World debtors have fewer options, several analysts said. "This is going to hurt the middle-size players, like Colombia, that have been acting responsibly," one foreign banker said. Referring to the nations that are sometimes characterized as "less developed countries," he added: "This action taints the whole LDC portfolio of banks and works against those who still had a real chance of getting money on a voluntary basis."

Taiwan, Pressured on High Reserves, Will Unleash Outflow

TAIPEI — In a move to reduce its foreign exchange reserves and ease trade frictions with Washington, Taiwan said Wednesday that it planned to suspend all controls on the outflow of capital, which have existed since the establishment of the Nationalist government in 1949.

The government said in a statement that the cabinet approved a proposal from the Finance Ministry and the central bank designed to cut record foreign exchange reserves of \$57 billion, the world's third-largest after Japan's and West Germany's.

Chen See-ming, head of the Finance Ministry's monetary department, said at a news conference that the proposal would go before the National Assembly in late June.

The government statement said that recently introduced controls on the inflow of capital would remain in place.

Mr. Chou confirmed that the government would continue controls on capital inflows. These were introduced March 12 to prevent speculative funds from taking advantage of the rise in the Taiwan dollar against the U.S. currency.

Mr. Chou declined to provide figures on the speculative funds. Bankers estimate that \$10 billion had flowed into Taiwan since early last year.

The central bank governor, Chang Chi-cheng, said that the decision to drop controls on the outflow of capital was part of government efforts to liberalize financial markets.

"We hope the new move will help boost the outflow of foreign exchange and reduce our reserves," Mr. Chang said.

Su Han-ming, an economist at the International Commercial Bank of China, said: "The move will definitely help cut Taiwan's

reserves and ease trade friction with Washington."

Most of the reserves came from the trade surplus with the United States, which rose to \$4.98 billion in the first four months of 1987 from \$3.86 billion a year earlier.

Last year, Taiwan's total surplus in merchandise trade reached a record \$16 billion.

Earlier this month, after the central bank announced that foreign exchange reserves were at \$57 billion, a senior bank official said the growth in reserves was causing fear of growth in Taiwan's money supply and inflation.

The bank issued \$492 million worth of savings bonds May 12 in an effort to cope with the problem.

Wang Chao-ming, a top government economic official, said at the time that the high reserves would "certainly intensify our trade frictions with Washington." He said that the government planned further reductions in trade barriers.

Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table with 4 columns: Symbol, Price, Change, and Volume. Lists various OTC stocks and their market data.

Table with 4 columns: Symbol, Price, Change, and Volume. Lists various OTC stocks and their market data.

Table with 4 columns: Symbol, Price, Change, and Volume. Lists various OTC stocks and their market data.

Table with 4 columns: Symbol, Price, Change, and Volume. Lists various OTC stocks and their market data.

Table with 4 columns: Symbol, Price, Change, and Volume. Lists various OTC stocks and their market data.

Table with 4 columns: Symbol, Price, Change, and Volume. Lists various OTC stocks and their market data.

Table with 4 columns: Symbol, Price, Change, and Volume. Lists various OTC stocks and their market data.

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks' sales the current week, but not the latest trading day. Dividends are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual. Dividends are based on the latest declaration.

Oilers Take 2d Game in Overtime on Kurri's Shot

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service
EDMONTON, Alberta — In the first minute of overtime in Wednesday's National Hockey League Stanley Cup Final



STANLEY CUP FINAL

played a playoff game for the Stanley Cup. Esa Tikkanen chopped at the puck in the slot but could not fool Ron Hextall, who had appeared to bower in his goal all evening. In the second minute, Wayne Gretzky rang a shot off the right post, and Hextall clanged that post with his stick to express his relief. But 6 minutes 50 seconds into the overtime, when Jari Kurri drove a steely angled shot from the left circle, Hextall, distracted by Paul Coffey's rush up the slot, did not move quickly enough and the Edmonton Oilers had a 2-0 victory. They also had a 2-0 lead in the four-of-seven-game series, which was to resume Friday in Philadelphia. Edmonton is seeking its third championship in four years, missing out only last season.

Each team had won its only previous overtime game in this season's playoffs, and this was a pressured evening for both Hextall and Grant Fuhr. The goalkeepers took turns at being brilliant, although Hextall seemed to be Hextall's fortune that his play reached a protective peak after his team had taken a 2-1 lead. Northlands Coliseum was hushed for much of the final period as the Oilers, who had been reminded of their explosiveness in near-reverent remarks proffered by the Flyers following the home team's flashy 4-2 victory Sunday, had that explosive energy continually smothered. Then, as the Flyers appeared to have a power play with three minutes left

Esa Tikkanen of the Oilers got surprised, but Dave Brown of the Flyers got penalized two minutes for tripping.

in regulation, it was Fuhr's turn to keep them at bay. He did so, throwing himself to the ice to block shots when necessary. The Flyers had intended to shock the Oilers into submission, and for the first 20 minutes they did. But as often as the Flyers struck, and they did 15 times in that period, Fuhr was able to shunt them aside. The Flyers received a small shock themselves when Gretzky scored on a power-play 45 seconds into the second period. With Philadelphia having been penalized for too many men on the ice, it was Hextall who found himself harassed, and Gretzky had an easy time scoring, looming up beside the right post to deflect Kurri's shot, from the left circle, behind Hextall. Then Flyers rebounded, and held a 2-1 lead when the period ended. At 13:20, Derrick Smith slammed a shot beneath Fuhr's left leg. Again at close range, Brian Propp collected the puck just above the right post and scored the go-ahead goal at 16:23. The period ended with a melee in front of the Flyers goal, but the puck never got by Hextall and the Flyers, 9-0 in playoff games in which they have had to guard a third-period lead, maintained their poise.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Göteborg Wins Soccer's UEFA Cup

DUNDEE, Scotland (AP) — IFK Göteborg of Sweden won soccer's UEFA Cup on Wednesday, playing a 1-1 tie with Dundee United of Scotland to win the two-game final, 2-1, on aggregate goals. Göteborg, which also won the trophy in 1982, won the first leg by 1-0 and scored first Wednesday, on Lemnart Nilsson's goal in the 28th minute. That kept Göteborg's streak going of having scored an away goal in every round of the playoffs, and meant that United had to score at least three goals to win the cup. John Clark tied the score in the 59th minute, but United's constant second-half pressure failed to stretch its record to 25 consecutive UEFA Cup games without a defeat. Consequently, United, which had been trying to win two trophies in five days, ended with none, having lost to underdog St. Mirren on Saturday in the final of the Scottish Cup.

Motta Quits as NBA Mavericks' Coach

DALLAS (AP) — Dick Motta, criticized for considering jobs with the New York Knicks and the Los Angeles Clippers, resigned Wednesday as coach of the Dallas Mavericks. He did not say if he would go to another National Basketball Association team. "I cannot apologize for any of my actions or quotes," Motta said. "Friendship means never having to say you're sorry. I have that kind of relationship to Mr. Carter," he added, referring to the team's owner, Donald Carter. Motta, the only coach the Mavericks have had since entering the NBA in 1980, left after reading his brief statement. Carter said later he had been informed of the decision just minutes before and that he did not try to talk Motta out of it.

For the Record

Grant Goodenrich, a 24-year-old rookie guard, became the most recent of the NBA's Phoenix Quartet to be indicted, on charges of transferring or offering to transfer quantities of cocaine. (AP) Super Bowl XXV, in 1991, will be played in Tampa, Florida, NFL owners decided Wednesday at their annual spring meeting. Tampa beat out San Diego, Miami, Los Angeles and Anaheim, California. (AP)

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

Table with columns for American League and National League games, listing teams and scores.

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for American League and National League.

Transition

PHILADELPHIA—Recalled Darren Daulton, catcher, from Miami. International League Activated Mike Easler, outfielder, from the 15-day disabled list. Sent Ron Roenicke and Chris James, outfielders, to Toledo. PITTSBURGH—Activated Dave Probst, pitcher. NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE: N.Y. JETS—Announced that Mike Bark, Barry Taylor, Mark Taylor and Steve Howard, defensive backs, have been traded.

SPORTS

The Sun Also Rises, Again, in Milwaukee

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service
MILWAUKEE — The spectators were standing, clapping with hope and anticipation Wednesday at County Stadium as the pitcher got two strikes on the batter, possibly the last batter of the game. The players were standing in the dugout, watching anxiously. This could be it. There was a tension, a sense of drama. One

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

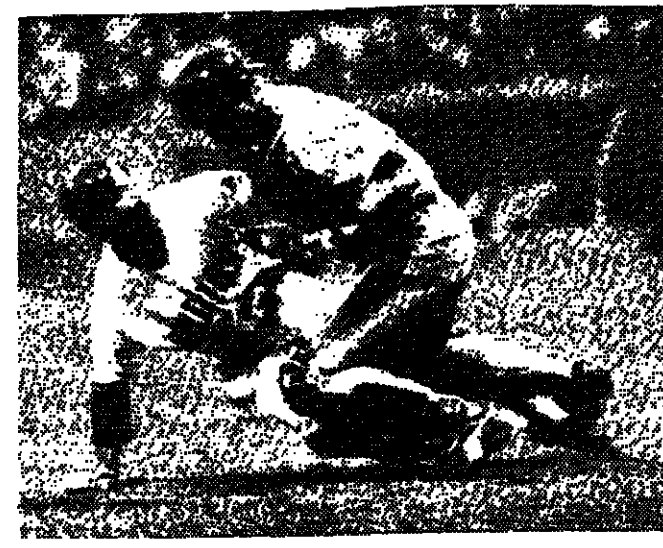
more strike and the Milwaukee Brewers, oh boy, could win. This wasn't the World Series, but it wasn't small potatoes, either. Not to this team, not to its fans. The Brewers were riding a 12-game losing streak. And this team that had won 13 straight to start the season, tying the major league record. No team in this century had ever won so many straight and lost so many straight in one season, and the Brewers had done it all in less than a month. Then relief pitcher Dan Plesac threw, and batter Fred Manrique took a called third strike. End of game. Fans roared, threw paper into the air, waved flags. The players hurried to the mound to congratulate each other. As the players made their way through the tunnel to the clubhouse, they shouted, "We did it! We did it!" The Brewers had won their 21st game of the season against 15 losses, 5-1 over the Chicago White Sox, as Juan Nieves, who had pitched a no-hitter during the winning streak, won eight innings, striking out 11, and Cecil Cooper, Robin Yount and Greg Brock homered. Cooper and Brock each with a teammate on base. The losing pitcher was Joel Davis, whose sole victory this year was in the game that ended the Brewers' winning streak on April 21.



Brett Butler of the Indians appeared to score from first base on a single in the third inning, since the Twins' catcher, Tim Laudner, juggled the ball as Butler slid home. So Butler was upset, bottom right, when the umpire called him out.

Manager Tom Trebelhorn later put down a ham sandwich in his office to answer questions from reporters who had come from near and far for this moment. "Yes," he said, "one in a row is very exciting."

Trebelhorn said the difference in the streaks was "simple. Timely hitting versus untimely outs." Perhaps the most revealing and distressing statistic for the Brewers was that during the 13-game hot streak they batted 321 with runners in scoring position. Going into Wednesday's game, they had driven in only 11 of the 109 runners in scoring position, for a 10.1 average, during the 12-game losing streak. Another statistic: during the winning streak, the city cheered. There were four games in which the starting time was delayed because of the crush of fans who were trying to get into the park. Attendance



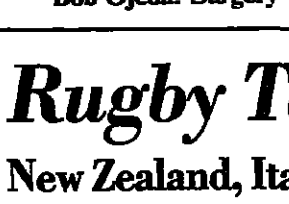
Mark McGwire hit his ninth homer in his last 11 games as New York starter Charles Hudson lost for the first time in seven decisions.

was often 40,000 and more with a peak of about 52,000, just short of capacity. "I'm late," said usher Linda Wright, "it's been lonely here in the stands."

"I try to tell the players," said Trebelhorn, "that they've got a lot of years up here, and they'll go through a lot of streaks and slumps, and strikeouts with the bases loaded and game-winning hits. I tell 'em, 'I hope I lose a thousand games in the big leagues.' If I do, that means I'll have won a lot of games, too, because I'll be around for a while. A lot of great managers have lost a thousand games." A soft-spoken man who is still a substitute high school math and social science teacher, and who looks even younger than his 39 years, Trebelhorn had sat behind his desk before the game trying to sort out some papers, and seeking a way to end the losing streak. He sneezed, and sneezed again.

Mets Lose Ojeda for Season

NEW YORK — Bob Ojeda, the Mets' best pitcher last season and the hope of a staff already riddled by injuries, must undergo surgery on his left elbow and will be unable to play again this season. "I'm glad he won't be able to throw a ball for four or five months, and he won't pitch until 1988," said the manager, Dave Johnson. Team officials said the date and place of the operation would be decided Thursday. Ojeda, a 29-year-old left-hander with pinpoint control, was traded to the Mets from the Boston Red Sox before the 1986 season and led the staff with 18 victories, 5 losses and a 2.57 earned-run average. He became even more important this year after Dwight Gooden went into drug treatment and ace reliever Roger McDowell missed six weeks after surgery to repair a hernia.



Bob Ojeda: Surgery

Rugby Takes an Old Show to the World

New Zealand, Italy Kick Off Cup Today; Australia, France Among Favorites

PARIS — Television sets, probably millions of them, were being turned on in continental Europe before 5 o'clock this Friday morning. When did that last happen? The kickoff of rugby football's first World Cup is to blame. On the scene, the season is late autumn and the place is New Zealand and Australia. But from May 22 to June 20 — when the final in Auckland is almost sure to be Australia versus Whomever — the old sport will be sized up in North and South America, Japan and South Korea, South Africa and Zimbabwe, and most of Europe.

The mood so far is low-key and palsy, in the amateur tradition. The teams of Wales, Ireland and Scotland flew out together from London and were joined en route by Canada's. The New Zealand and Romanian squads have been training together. A good time will have been had by all. But no one knows how rugby will pass this exposure test.

The Friday's opening match, New Zealand versus Italy in Auckland. The All Blacks have been among the three or four best in the world for more than 80 years. Italy has rarely been able to give a major rugby country a scare. It could be a rout. So could Wales versus Tonga on May 29, or Scotland versus Zimbabwe the next day. (See schedule in Scoreboard) But there will be close matches. Even the occasional free-running tour could make good television. And surely there will be preliminaries.

The preliminaries will see the 16 countries split into four groups, the top two teams in each group advancing to the quarterfinals. That makes 24 group matches, played at 8 venues in New Zealand, 2 in Australia. (A ninth New Zealand town,Rotorua, will host the consolation final between the losers of the semifinals.) The schedule numbers 31 World Cup matches in all.

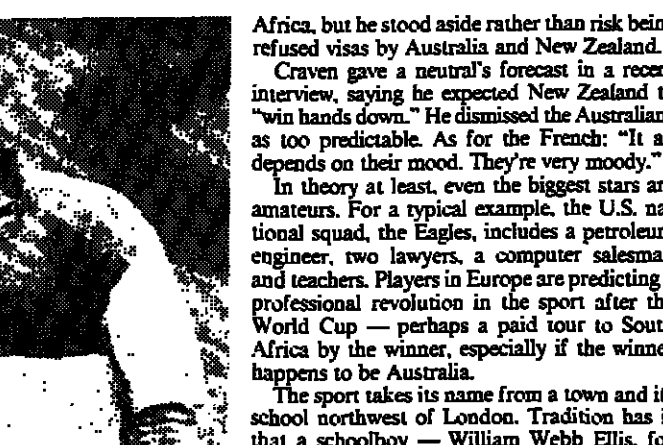
Group 1: Australia, England, United States, Japan. The Wallabies under coach Alan Jones are the acknowledged world leaders along with South Africa, absent for political reasons. England will be happy to avoid humiliation Saturday in Sydney. The U.S. ambition is to make it to the quarterfinals by beating England on June 3. Any Japanese victory would be an upset.

Group 2: Ireland, Wales, Canada, Tonga. The Irish and Welsh ought to settle first place when they meet Monday. The loser risks facing Australia in a quarterfinal. The winner will expect to face England. But this group, in particular, appears to be vulnerable to draws and upsets.

Group 3: New Zealand, Argentina, Fiji, Italy. The All Blacks' biggest problem may be overconfidence. And Argentina versus Fiji on Sunday, with second place at stake, could be a cliff-hanger.

Group 4: France, Scotland, Romania, Zimbabwe. France versus Scotland on Saturday would seem to be the big match of the first two weeks. The winner can expect to barge past Argentina (or Fiji) to a semifinal against Australia in Sydney. The loser should face New Zealand in a quarterfinal.

There has been café talk in Paris about a disastrous opening loss to the Scots, after which the fired-up Tricolors would struggle uphill to victory over the All Blacks — confirming the French demolition of New Zealand in Nantes, France, last November. This hopeful scenario



Prop Tito Lupino, one of Italy's best, and his team trained in Auckland for the cup opener against New Zealand.

Africa, but he stood aside rather than risk being refused visas by Australia and New Zealand. Craven gave a neutral's forecast in a recent interview, saying he expected New Zealand to "win hands down." He dismissed the Australians as "too predictable. As for the French: 'It all depends on their mood. They're very moody.' In theory at least, even the biggest stars are amateurs. For a typical example, the U.S. national squad, the Eagles, includes a petroleum engineer, two lawyers, a computer salesman and teachers. Players in Europe are predicting a professional revolution in the sport after the World Cup — perhaps a paid tour to South Africa by the winner, especially if the winner happens to be Australia.

The sport takes its name from a town and its school northwest of London. Tradition has it that a schoolboy — William Webb Ellis — whom the World Cup trophy is named — innovated at Rugby School in 1823 by running with the ball instead of kicking it.

From the British school games of that period have come association football (soccer, the kicking game) and rugby football (rugger, the handling game). Scotland and England played the first international rugby match in 1871.

It was mainly through Cambridge alumni that the sport spread throughout the world. In 1888-89 a squad of New Zealand Maoris toured the British Isles, launching a touring habit that has been one of rugby's fondest traditions ever since. The last tour before the World Cup took New Zealand to France last November. The French had staged a round-the-world tour to Argentina, Australia and New Zealand the previous June.

In the United States, rugby developed into American football. The ancestry lives on in the oval shape of the ball (but rugby's ball is bigger) and in terms: "scrummage" for rugby, "scrummage" and "touchdown" for football, for example.

The forward pass is banned in rugby; so are most forms of blocking. The match has two 40-minute halves, and a team's 15 starters stay on for the duration unless a doctor certifies injury. Only two replacements are allowed per team. Everybody runs, passes (laterally) and tackles.

The game is about possession — winning the ball in the scrum, at the lineout or in a ruck or maul — and then attack. Aficionados will say that an attacking wave of inter-passing backs can be the most thrilling sight in sports.

If youngsters and parents around the world see many such attacks on the screen in coming weeks, rugby may win its exposure gamble — and strike a blow against American football in an emerging contest for supremacy as the international winter contact sport par excellence.

But packs of hulking forwards wrestling in the mud, between boring pauses for the goalkicker to do his thing, would be less telegraphic. Either way, rugby folks will still say that it's the sport's spirit that matters most. A remarkable achievement has been the ability of elderly administrators to keep handing down that faith to strong-headed young men. Now we have 22-year-old Gary Hein, the youngest Eagle, telling The New York Times: "What appealed to me was the camaraderie, the closeness. Football is more of a business. Rugby is a little more relaxed." Expect high jinks at the World Cup, too. And maybe television will capture the spirit along with the knocks. The best message to the world would be the honest one: that rugby is fun.

Rugby

World Cup Schedule

Table showing World Cup Schedule for various groups and dates.

Hockey

NHL Stanley Cup Finals

Table showing NHL Stanley Cup Finals for Philadelphia and Edmonton.

Schedule

Table showing NHL Schedule for various dates and teams.

Transition

PHILADELPHIA—Recalled Darren Daulton, catcher, from Miami. International League Activated Mike Easler, outfielder, from the 15-day disabled list. Sent Ron Roenicke and Chris James, outfielders, to Toledo. PITTSBURGH—Activated Dave Probst, pitcher. NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE: N.Y. JETS—Announced that Mike Bark, Barry Taylor, Mark Taylor and Steve Howard, defensive backs, have been traded.

OBSERVER

Modern Day Soap Opera

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Soap opera used to lean heavily on hospital miseries. As soon as a promising young pianist entered the plot you knew a doctor would soon be giving him some bad news.

Yes, there would have to be an operation, but good Doctor Bob who had studied in Vienna was the only surgeon in the world who knew how to perform it and he recently suffered such a severe attack of amnesia that he can't remember how to take out a splinter.

I am speaking now of radio days. Why medical disaster entertained Americans in that long-gone age, I cannot say. Come to think of it, much of my familiarity with soap opera of the period was acquired while I was hospitalized to bed with one of the childhood ailments that justified staying out of school.

Memories of those wonderful old afternoons of tedium surged through me recently when I paused by a television set at luncheon and noticed a young woman apparently suffering from amnesia.

"Bliss my soul, they still have soap opera, do they?" I cried aloud. "That poor girl is probably good Doctor Bob's granddaughter. Amnesia ran in the family, you know."

"I could only cry, 'Good heavens! What hath time and progress wrought?' as I settled down in nostalgic anticipation of some worse news from the hospital.

"Bless yourself," said my wife. "The days when they could keep an audience on edge for a month about high blood pressure are gone," my wife said. She was right. While I watched, a newly married couple were starting foreplay in their honeymoon suite.

"They don't show everything right in the middle of the lunch hour, do they?"

"Not on this one," my wife said. The bride, she explained, was a tricky one. She had been married previously, had had a child by that husband and had tried to make her husband's son — who was suffering amnesia — believe that he was the incestuous father of the infant.

"Why doesn't Ed Meese have his pornography commission quit annoying the 7-Eleven about selling Playboy and get this stuff off the tube?"

After the soap my wife switched to the Newark channel. The big story that day was Gary Hart.

The lip-smacking play this story was getting could only mean that millions were supposed to be scandalized. Why was not clear, perhaps because my mind was still clouded by the lubricious entertainment I had just witnessed in the company of millions of typical Americans.

The most common explanation heard over the next few days was said rather than persuasive. It went as follows: Despite the astonishing statistics on divorce, shattered homes, broken families, illegitimate births, legal abortions and the vastness of the audience for entertainments based on sex and violence, Americans still hanker for presidents who live by the old Sunday School virtues.

If so, how sad. The old Sunday School virtues do not seem to be much honored in an America whose most popular preachers seem to share Moloch's respect for the big, big bucks.

In real life as it is lived in the United States these days, fun seekers no longer settle for hospital miseries when they feel the craving for entertainment. What they want is their bodies piled high and the sex steamy.

A Priest Looks at TV's 'Morality Plays'

By Andrew Greeley
IN the controversy over TV evangelism, no one seems to have noticed that the most influential preacher in the United States is not Jim Bakker or Jerry Falwell or Cardinal John O'Connor.

Rather it is Bill Cosby. Every week his program and some others — "Family Ties," "Growing Pains," "Mr. Belvedere" and "My Sister Sam" — present vivid and appealing paradigms of love to vast audiences.

This love is disclosed by the resolution of family tensions in the lives of characters who have become as real to Americans as their next-door neighbors — the Huxtable family of "The Cosby Show"; Heathcliff, Claire, Sondra, Denise, Vanessa, Theo and Rudy; "Family Ties"; Alex, Andy, Jennifer and Mallory and their "parents," Steven and Elyse.

The popularity of these family situation comedies is so great, in fact, that this year "The Cosby Show" and "Family Ties" became, respectively, the first and second most-watched programs in the history of television.

The shows rarely deal explicit moral conclusions. Rather they hint lightly at the skills and traits that sustain love.

A modern version of the medieval morality play has slipped into prime-time television almost without anyone noticing it.

There are exceptions to the general restraint about moralizing and preaching: After the final commercial in an episode of "Growing Pains," Kirk Cameron, who plays Mike, steps out of character to emphasize the importance of saying "no" to cocaine, addressing the young people in the audience directly.

In an hour-long episode of "Family Ties" in which Alex — Michael J. Fox — mourns for a dead friend, he faces squarely problems of life and death, meaning and belonging, faith and despair.

Albert Bergesen, a sociology professor at the University of Arizona and a student of popular culture, argues that the appeal of "The Cosby Show" is to be found in the intensity of family love "into which we slip when the program begins. It is like a Franklin



Bill Cosby, Keshia Knight Pulliam: All you need is love.

cently in a parish in Tucson, half-fun and full-serious, that we think about "The Martha, Mary and Lazarus Show," in which these three young people (if they had not been young, they would have been married), who were unofficial foster children of Jesus, be imagined as not much different from Theo, Denise and Vanessa Huxtable. The point was that the love among the three biblical figures was an authentically human love as that portrayed (however simply) in the Huxtable clan.

The congregation thought the scenes were a great idea. Then, moved by my success, I noted that the appealing connection between the Michael J. Fox character and his little brother was another template for family love.

I couldn't remember the name of the Fox role. What's he called? I demanded.

"Alex," the congregation answered with more vigor than they normally use in the responses of the mass.

"And the little brother?" Every kid in church looked at me as if I were crazy. "Andy!" they shouted.

Family life has been the raw material of much of Bill Cosby's humor from the beginning of his career, and it has always been a humor of love.

His program and the others are based on the insight that implicit ethics and religion in a matrix of humor are highly commercial in a country where meaning and belonging are as important as they have ever been and where those institutions traditionally charged with meaning and belonging — churches and schools — are failing to deliver sufficient amounts of either.

Critics of both the right and the left have been attacking the family comedies lately, as they will do when something is extraordinarily successful. The programs, it is said, are shallow and superficial.

PEOPLE

Britain Blocks Export Of van Gogh Painting

Vincent van Gogh's painting "Sunflowers," recently purchased by a Japanese insurance firm for a record \$234.75 million (about \$39.85 million), must stay in Britain temporarily to give any British buyer time to raise the money to buy it.

Like much media criticism, these comments are the result of the fallacy of misplaced genre. A half-hour TV program is not a three-hour Broadway production. A miracle play is not a sociological report or an ideological indoctrination. It points with quick, broad strokes and says to us not "this is the way all families are" or "this is what you must do," but rather "these are the skills needed to make intimacies work."

Those who demand that "Cosby" be more "militant" fail to understand the subtle boundaries that separate genres and the damage you do when you blur these boundaries. Should "The Cosby Show" be turned into an ideological platform, its fragile magic would be destroyed.

The basic objection to "Cosby" et al is that they are about intact, middle-class families, a social institution that many Americans in the cultural elite (and this includes not a few clerics) think (or would like to think) is obsolete.

Television viewers in the United States, including many who are not in intact families, seem to disagree with that cultural elite. Based on the popularity of these shows, the public apparently believes that an intact family is better on the whole than a makeshift family. Sometimes it may be necessary to be a single parent, but on the whole it is better to be a married parent. Because single parents and broken families are increasing, it does not follow, the public seems to think, that the intact and affectionate family is any less the ideal or that familial love is any less important.

The appeal of the shows is their portrait of family love, whether the family be intact or not.

Andrew Greeley is a Roman Catholic priest, a novelist and a professor of sociology. This is excerpted from an article he wrote for The New York Times.

President Ronald Reagan, itemizing gifts received last year, says he accepted a footstool from Vice President George Bush, an air compressor from an old friend's wife and horse-stall nameplates from Secret Service agents.

In all, the president received nine gifts with a total value of \$12,896. His wife, Nancy, accepted two gifts: an \$800 teapot from Mevyn LaRoe, the movie producer, and his wife, who first introduced the Reagans, and a \$110 porcelain inkpot from her staff and volunteers in the first lady's office. The presents were revealed in Reagan's annual financial disclosure report.

The Soviet rock star Boris Grebenshkov is going to the United States with his band, Aquarium, to record an album and make a video with Western musicians early next year, according to Marina Albee, president of Belka International, a company that specializes in U.S.-Soviet trade. The resulting album will be released simultaneously in the West and the Soviet bloc.

The British composer Andrew Lloyd Webber has written an original piece of music for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's reelection campaign, her Conservative Party said. Lloyd Webber, composer of the musicals "Evita," "Cats" and "Phantom of the Opera," donated his services to write the music, recorded last Friday by a 72-piece orchestra.

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE. Appears on PAGES 16 & 17.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

EMPLOYMENT, SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE, DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED, AUTO CONVERSION, AUTOS TAX FREE, EXERCISE & DANCE, LEGAL SERVICES, COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES.

LEGAL SERVICES, COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES, A KENSINGTON DEGREE CAN UNLOCK YOUR EARNING POWER.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, MOVING, TICKETS AVAILABLE, FOUR WINDS International.

International Business Message Center

ATTENTION EXECUTIVES, BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES, OFFSHORE COMPANIES, BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES, REAL ESTATE, BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES, EXECUTIVE QUARTERS, COMMERCIAL PREMISES, FINANCIAL SERVICES, DIAMONDS.

HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL, ACCESS VOYAGES, HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL, 4th OF JULY WEEKEND.

ALLIED WORLDWIDE MOVING, PARIS, NICE, LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, BRUSSELS, GENEVA, USA.

CONGRATULATIONS and BIRTHDAY MESSAGE CENTER, MINOL, HAPPY BIRTHDAY, HAPPY BIRTHDAY Lawrence Oliver.

Touch wood, la boutique PARIS 22, Place Vendôme, TEL. 42.61.38.58 - GENEVE 31, Rue du Rhône, TEL. 28.51.06 - LONDRES 153, New Bond Street, TEL. 491.14.05.

Van Cleef & Cartiers, It is the signature that counts.

HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL, ACCESS VOYAGES, HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL, 4th OF JULY WEEKEND, BREAK AWAY / SAIL WITH US.

Herald Tribune, BUSINESS/FINANCE, BIGGER & BETTER, The Trib's business section is now bigger and better than ever.